Cambria : Freeman
Is Published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PENNA.,
BY JAMES G. HASSON,

Guaranteed Circulation, - - - - 1,200

Subscription Rates.

One copy, 1 year, cash in advance.....$1 50
do do If not paid within 6 months, 1 75
do do If not paid within 9 months, 2 00
do do If not paid within the year, 2 25

☞To persons residing outside of the county 25 cents additional per year will be charged to pay postage.

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VOLUME XXVII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1893. NUMBER 10.

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IN THE PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Grandfather looks from the paneled wall
At grandmother hanging across the hall,
In the ripened glow of her stately grace;
And a frown comes over his shadowed face
As he says: "The world has grown askew,
My dear, since we were young—we two.

"Nothing that was is the same to-day;
Old-time fancies are cast away;
All our scruples are laughed to scorn;
All our customs are quite out-worn;
Each is seeking for something new—
We were content with the old—we two."

Into the shade of the grim old room,
Steal two forms through the twilight's gloom.
Grandfather's eyes are sharp to see,
And a deep voice utters tenderly:
"For age will I love, and love but you,
And we'll follow love to the end—we two."

Grandfather's face has lost its frown,
And his eyes grown softer gaze gently down
On the pair who naught of his watching know,
And grandmother smiles and whispers low:
"One thing goes on as it used to do
In the days when we were young—we two."
—May Lennox, in Ladies' Home Journal.

RIDING A BUFFALO.

A Traveler Escapes One Danger by Getting Into Another.

Twenty-five years ago, in the fall of 1867, I was traveling on horseback over the plains, my objective point being a small mining camp near where the city of Deadwood now stands. I had been on a prospecting tour two hundred miles to the northwest, and was yet about one hundred miles from my destination, when the adventure I am about to relate occurred. It was a dreary November afternoon, and the clouds threatened a heavy fall of snow. It was about two o'clock, and I was making for an uninhabited hut fifteen miles away, where I knew I could find shelter for myself and horse for the night.

I was riding along feeling perfectly safe in that wilderness when a strange sound broke upon my ears. I was not long in doubt, however, for on glancing back along the road I beheld about a mile away something fast approaching that looked like a black cloud moving rapidly along close to the ground. From what I had heard I knew at once that I was being pursued by a half-famished pack of black wolves, and that if I could not reach the cabin myself and horse would be torn to pieces by the ravenous creatures. I lost no time in putting spurs to my horse for a race to the death. The animal caught the alarm and needed no urging to make him do his best. For a few miles the brave horse did noble work and the merciless pursuers failed to gain upon us, but it soon became evident that the horse could not keep up the gait and that the wolves were sure to overtake us before we could arrive within five miles of the log hut.

On we went, but soon the speed of my horse began to slacken, and the wolves were slowly closing the gap. My mind was intensely busy with the problem of what was best to be done. It occurred to me that my only chance was to abandon the faithful animal and rush ahead on foot while the wolves were devouring his carcass. It was a forlorn hope, but there was no other chance of escape, and, like the drowning man, I caught at the only straw held out to me.

My horse sank down on the roadside as soon as I ceased to spur him forward, and I dashed along on foot, seeing that my two pistols were ready for use. When the wolves reached my horse they pounced upon him, as I had anticipated, and snapped and snarled and fought like demons over the choicest portions of their feast. While they were thus engaged I gained fully a mile upon them. But I knew they would quickly be upon my trail again. Soon I heard the ominous sound that had first fixed my attention, and gazing back over the level plain I saw the pack in full pursuit. Knowing that I could not keep them from overtaking me, I slackened my pace and gathered strength for the life-and-death contest that was inevitable. My idea was to fire and kill two or three wolves at a time and then rush forward as far as possible while they were consuming the bodies of the dead animals. I fired rapidly at the foremost, and was lucky enough to kill four in as many shots. Then I rushed forward, and gained some distance before they devoured the dead, and again started in pursuit. Again I fired, and killed three or four, and again ran for dear life. It was still fully four miles to the longed-for hut, and I began to feel that the contest was too unequal, and that I might as well give up the struggle first as last.

The running fight was kept up for a mile or two more, when I was suddenly relieved from all danger from the wolves, but threatened by another fully as horrible. I had halted and turned for the purpose of firing another fusillade at my relentless enemies, when the whole pack suddenly stopped and stood for fully a minute in a listening attitude. From the west came a sound resembling distant thunder, and great clouds of dust were rising not far away, obscuring the western view. The wolves appeared to thoroughly understand what caused the ominous sounds and clouds of dust, for they gave one frantic howl over being deprived of their expected prey, and then darted madly away to the northward. At first I felt as if I had been delivered by the hands of a special providence, but was not long in discovering that I was still in the greatest of peril, and had not one chance in a thousand of escaping a terrible death. That which caused the seeming distant thunder and clouds of dust was what was known in the parlance of the plains as "a buffalo stampede." No one has ever explained whatever caused a herd now and then to become suddenly frightened and in almost one solid mass rush madly away, never stopping until they were completely worn out. In those stampedes the maddened animals would keep up a snorting and bellowing, creating a scene that could be compared to nothing but pandemonium. No living thing ever escaped being trampled into a shapeless mass that happened to be in front of them. Even the wolves that followed me with such dogged purpose understood the danger perfectly well.

I had given myself up for lost, for I was near the center line of the approaching herd, and it would have been folly for me to have run forward or backward with the hope of getting out of their way. On they came, like the huge waves of an angry sea, and, although I fully appreciated the great peril I was in, the scene fascinated me, and I awaited the end with calm resignation. In the foremost ranks was a huge bull with shaggy mane and long hair extending far back over his neck and shoulders. The front rank was within a hundred yards of me when I was seized with an inspiration. I suddenly saw one single chance for escape and resolved upon making the attempt, although the odds were against me a thousand to one. Not far away there was a little mound some three or four feet high, and to this I ran and stood on top of it. The desire to live nerved me to almost superhuman effort, and as the fleeing animals rushed upon me I riveted my eyes upon the shaggy shoulders of the monster bull and made the leap for life.

I landed square upon the spot I had selected on the animal's back, but would have fallen beneath his feet and been at once trampled to death had I not seized hold of the long hair of his shoulders and steadied myself until I could straddle his back. I held on to his mane for dear life, and no doubt I am the only man that ever rode or will ever ride such a race.

On, on we dashed with the speed of the wind, and many miles were covered before the animals were exhausted. My unwilling steed attempted to shake me off, but I had no idea of being thrown after I had been so lucky in mounting him. They came to a halt about sundown on the verge of a forest, and the animal I was riding stopped under a tree the limbs of which I could reach from my position upon his back. I climbed into the tree and there I spent the night. The next morning there were no buffaloes or wolves in sight and I started toward my destination on foot. During the day I met some prospectors who were going in the same direction as myself, and the next day I reached the camp safe and well. It was Thanksgiving day, and my friends in camp had killed several wild turkeys and were having a dinner, such as they were accustomed to back in the states. I can truly say that no one ever felt more thankful than I did that I was there to enjoy a feast instead of having been torn to pieces by the wolves or trampled to death beneath the feet of five thousand panic-stricken buffaloes.—Globe Democrat.

SLEEP—AN ETCHING.

To-Morrow Came to Every One in the Hotel Except the Baby.

The great hotel is falling into silence. The last of the dancers came up nearly an hour ago. The loud-voiced man crossed the hall, intermitted his talk for a time and then left off altogether; the click of the billiard cues stopped a few moments since; only an occasional voice or step is heard in the corridors; the little dying baby in the next room has ceased to moan and sleeps for a space, I hope.

The two who have come at last through weary ways of doubt and uncertainty to so full and sweet an understanding have separated with many whispered farewells and kisses in which the long-repressed yearning of each heart met with an answering love. Their sweet remembrances melt softly into the margin of sleep and shine back again from its misty depths, a tender, etherealized reflection.

The foolish boy who lost his all at the gaming table no longer cudgels his weary brain for some possible plan to recoup himself and escape disgrace. His years are but a child's years, the tired young body and brain rebelled and claimed their need of rest. He sleeps with the grieved look about his mouth that used to tell of some baby sorrow and the little drops beading his forehead where the pretty young mother used to lift away the soft hair to kiss.

The woman whom folly and vanity counseled to listen to words she dare not remember afterward, bending over her little sleepers, has cooled her burning cheeks; thrust back the fear, regret and remorse that crowd upon her, and crept tremblingly beneath the blessed curtain of oblivion.

The morrow will awaken them all. The mirth pauses, the scourge is withheld, the menace stayed for a moment. Joy rests her fluttering wings. Pain's sting is withdrawn and sorrow knows a brief surcease.

The door next time opens silently; I hear the mother sobbing as the nurse's footfalls die away down the corridor. So it was to-night for the baby, instead of to-morrow. And for the others, not to-morrow, but next year or another they shall fall upon that sleep which has no dreams.—Alice MacGowan, in Short Stories.

A ROYAL INDIAN.

The Prince of Wales Belongs to the Mohawk Tribe.

There is living in Europe a middle-aged gentleman, who, many years ago, was elected a chief of the Mohawk tribe of Indians. This gentleman, says the New York World, not only comes from ancestry both old and powerful, but he is also heir apparent to one of the mightiest thrones in the world. He is Albert Edward, more familiarly known as the prince of Wales. When he becomes king of England he will doubtless be called Edward VII. In 1860 he visited the United States and Canada, and during that year occurred his election as an Indian chief. He was probably present at this interesting occasion and perhaps an Indian name was given to him.

The Mohawk Indians, who thus honored the prince of Wales, are one of the famous Iriquois nations, and as a nation their home is now in Canada. Their proper name is Agmegue or Gagmegue. The celebrated Joseph Brant was a Mohawk.

Does it not seem like fiction to read that a tribe of North American Indians can claim among those whom it has elected chief a man who not only comes from distinguished European ancestry, but is himself the heir apparent to a mighty European throne?

Wondrous Mechanism.

At a late fair in Brittany, France, a monk from the Friestine monastery exhibited a plain-looking table with an inlaid chess board on its surface. The inventor, or anyone so disposed, sets the pieces for a game and then sits along at one side of the table. However cautiously he plays he is frequently checkmated by the pieces from the opposite side, which move automatically across the board. No matter how scientifically the player plays the ghost-moved pieces frequently come out ahead. No mechanism is apparent; to all intent the table is a solid board.

BOOKS AND WRITERS.

MARION CRAWFORD will have two new novels in American magazines next year.

SOMEBODY understands that James Whitcomb Riley is going to write a novel.

THE original manuscript of "Poems by Two Brothers," written by Alfred and Charles Tennyson many years ago, was sold at auction in London on Friday for £2,400.

REV. FATHER PALLADIUS, the famous Russian missionary, has brought out, after twenty years of labor, a Chinese-Russian dictionary containing 11,608 hieroglyphics.

SOME manuscripts of Tennyson's earliest published poems were sold at auction in London two weeks ago and bought for £480 by the representative of a Cambridge publishing house.

WHITTIER'S homestead is now owned by a retired merchant of Haverhill, Mass., who is willing to sell the estate on condition that it shall be properly and permanently cared for as a memorial of the poet.

M. ALPHONSE DAUDET intends to spend some time in England, first at the Isle of Wight and subsequently at London. He does not speak English, but he has a good knowledge of English literature through the translations, Dickens being his favorite author.

IN the 227 years since "Don Quixote" was published 1,324 editions have been printed of which 528 were Spanish, 304 English, 179 French, 90 Italian, 84 Portuguese, 45 German, 18 Swedish, 9 Polish, 8 Danish, 6 Russian, 5 Greek, 3 Roumanian, 4 Catalonian, 1 Basque and 1 Latin.

PEOPLE IN OTHER LANDS.

LOBSTERS and salmon are so disliked by the shah of Persia, that when either is served at a table where he is seated he leaves the room.

THE khan of Khiva, now visiting some of his fellow rulers in Europe, travels with his moliak (or priest) and his own cook. He feels tolerably safe, no matter what turns up.

THE khedive of Egypt uses a typewriter and is so pleased with the instrument that it is said he has conferred the honor of the Medjidie on the inventor.

THE oldest member of the British peerage is the duke of Northumberland, who is nearly ninety years of age. He has been a member of five cabinets, but always in a subordinate position where he couldn't do any harm.

M. DUPUY, the new minister of commerce, is one of the conspicuous self-made men in the existing French cabinet. His father was a liveried servant of the prefecture, of Puy, while his mother kept a small tobacco shop.

THE case of Rev. Joseph Best, of Hamilton, Ont., affords further proof that there is little in a name. Rev. Joe's piety revolted at the idea of permitting a servant to wash potatoes on Sunday, and he debated the matter so forcefully with Mrs. Best that he was sent to prison for two months for assault and battery.

NEWS NOTES FROM ABROAD.

THE Egyptians kneaded their bread in a wooden bowl with their feet.

A STEAM DERRICK that easily lifts an eighty-ton gun and swings it around as readily as if it were a bale of hay is on one of the docks at Hamburg.

IN England, France, Germany and Belgium the number of births per thousand of population is steadily falling. The rate of decrease is slower in some of these countries, but is marked in all.

THE Castle of Circy, where Voltaire spent so much time in the society of his blue-stocking friend, Marchioness du Chatelet, has just been sold for $500,000. The buyer is a rich French manufacturer, M. Viellard-Migeon.

BAVARIA continues to take the lead in Germany in beer drinking, the consumption during 1890-'91 having been over two hundred and sixty quarts per inhabitant. Posen heads the list in schnapp drinking—about twenty-five quarts per inhabitant.

SEVERAL men who have outlived their greatness are now glad to earn their living as coachmen in Berlin. Among them are sixteen nobles, seven retired army officers and three pulpitless pastors. Three British nobilities now gleefully crack the whip as London cabmen; they are an ex-member of parliament, a baron and a marquis.

PRATTLE OF THE CHILDREN.

A LITTLE girl was taking a ride with a friend. She had never before seen a horse without blinders on the harness, and asked her friend if the horse had lost his "spectacles."

FANNIE'S eyes were not strong, and the oculist that examined them advised the use of a prism. One day a lady asked Fannie how her eyes were. "Oh," said Fannie, "they are a great deal better; but I have to look through a prison every day."

OLD Uncle Norman had lived with the family for many years, helping about the house and yard at whatever there was to be done. He was a very talkative old man, fond of using high-sounding words, and felt his importance very much. He informed one of the young ladies of the house one day that he would have to take a rest, that he could not stand such "laborious labor" because he had the "rheumatic rheumatism."—Youth's Companion.

COLOR BLINDNESS IN ENGLAND.

Criminal Negligence in the Examination of Railroad Employes.

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom is about four hundred thousand. Railway employes generally belong to a class with a very high percentage of color blind, and it may, therefore, be assumed that some sixteen thousand of that number would have a defective color vision. If properly examined, says London Truth, they would be excluded from positions in which color blindness is a source of great danger to life and property. As it is, a considerable portion of them remain in active service. Putting it at a very low estimate, there must be at least four thousand men employed on railways who cannot distinguish between red and green signals. In other words, at least one out of every hundred engine drivers, firemen, pointsmen, shunters and others directly connected with the passenger service is unfit for the work he has to perform. It is earnestly to be hoped that a uniform, reliable test will soon be introduced.

CHINESE SOLDIERS.

Novel Way in Which They Receive Their Pay.

The Chinese soldier receives his pay once a month only, and Chinese months, it may be remembered, are much longer than those we are accustomed to reckon by. On the eve of the pay day the captain of the company, together with his sergeant-major, goes and receives the amount of money requisite to pay his company from his next superior officer, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

This is not paid to him in jingling coins but in pure silver, which, however, has been broken into somewhat irregular pieces. The whole of the night preceding pay day is occupied in weighing out for each man the required quantity of silver, and this occupation, as may be imagined, is a very tedious one, and only successfully accomplished by infinite care, for here a piece the size of a pin's head has to be clipped off, and there a piece of larger dimensions has to be added to make up weight, and any deviation one way or the other means the loss of perhaps a day's pay or more to some poor defender of the celestial empire.

When the process of melting out is accomplished the silver is carefully wrapped in paper, upon which is written the name of the intended recipient. On the following afternoon the company is mustered and the sergeant-major divides the money, commencing with the first man in the company and going on to the last. When this division is concluded the question is asked in stentorian tones: "Has anyone else a claim?" and the customary "No" having been promptly given, the men are then dismissed.

Each man now repairs to the nearest tradesman's shop, where he exchanges his silver. For one tael he receives one thousand small coins called cash, perforated in the center so as to allow of being threaded on a string, and, having received the proper amount, turns homeward with a cheerful mien, but nearly sinking beneath his burden.

The private receives three and one-half taels, equal to about nineteen shillings, monthly, out of which he has to provide himself with clothes and food. But he lives on rice and his clothes cost but a trifle.

FISHY WISE VIRGINS.

They Have Marvelous Bluefish at Barnegat, So Says the Captain.

"I have fished all along the coast, from the St. John's to the Hudson," said the irrepressible Capt. Lund, who thinks nothing of taking his river steamboat, City of Jacksonville, out to sea when it is blowing rifled thousand pounders, "but the fattest bluefish I ever saw were those I caught off Barnegat in the merry month of August. I ran out in a Barnegat sneak boat with a friend and we had a fine run of luck. The blues were running very large in the wake of a school of menhaden, and as for fat, oh! my! I tell you, butter was lean in comparison! They fairly shone with oleaginous osculescensey" (this is a word found only in Florida dictionaries), says the New York Herald.

"Well, sir, what do you think? We got so interested in fishing that we did not notice where we were going, and when darkness came down we found ourselves far out of sight of land and without wind enough to knock a St. John's river cow—in other words, a dead calm. We did not mind that so much, for we were on a bank and able to anchor, but when my friend went to light his anchor lights he found to his horror that the oil had run out and the oil can was empty.

"There we were right in the track of coastwise traffic and liable to be run down before morning for want of a light. For half a minute I was flabbergasted. Then a bright idea struck me.

"'Tap a blue,' I suggested.

"'Just the thing,' shouted my friend, who seized the idea at once.

"In less time than it takes to tell it he had picked up one of the largest and fattest of our captives and tapped it with his penknife, and, will you believe it, we got four gallons of pure menhaden oil for our lamps out of that one fish's belly.

"We have some right jolly fish down in the St. John's river," said the captain, with a far-away, homesick look in his starboard eye, "but when it comes to bluefish New Jersey takes the oil tank."

USES OF VARIOUS DOGS.

Every Dog Has His Specialty, and That of the Pug Is Looking Ugly.

A St. Bernard dog set out to look for help, says Harper's Young People. He came upon a Newfoundland dog, and said to him: "I will hire thee to guard my children, and to rescue, if by chance one of them fall into the water."

To the mastiff he said: "Thee will I take for thy great courage to ward me from all harm."

To the shepherd dog said he: "My flocks shalt thou watch over by day and by night."

And unto the hound he said: "You shall chase the wily fox."

And to the spaniel: "When I shoot you are to swim for the game."

And to the bulldog. "You shall catch the bull by the nose, and hold him."

And to the terrier: "Rats! rats! rats! is all that I shall say to you."

Then looking down at the silken poodle he said: "Well, if my mistress hath time and so light a mind as to dandle with you she may take you."

But turning an eye askant on the pug he said: "As for you, brainless little lump, neither I nor my spouse care a whit, since your clay image is as good as yourself."

Making Things Safe.

It fell to the lot of a young man in this town to attend a funeral the other day. He did not know any of the members of the afflicted family, but it was his business to be at that funeral and he went. The services, which were held in the family residence, were fairly under way when the young man arrived, and, much to his embarrassment, the butler insisted upon leading him to a seat very close to the coffin. After the service the menial accosted the stranger as he was leaving the house. "Beg pardon for putting you where I did, but I had to," he said. "How was that?" said the young man. "Well," said the butler, apologetically, "you see I didn't know you, and we have to be very careful. There's a lot of valuables in this house. So people we didn't know we put away up in front. Nobody would do nothing wrong sitting alongside the deceased."—N. Y. Times.

DOGS GROWN WILD.

An Island in the Brazos River Infested with Them.

The Animals Are Fiercer and More Combative Than Wolves—A Battle to the Death with the Dog Victorious.

Several miles below Waco the Brazos river makes a bend like that in the James river across which Gen. Butler made the Dutch Gap canal. The island within this bend is very fertile, and is planted yearly in cotton, producing a bale to the acre easily.

A portion of it, nearest the river, is densely grown with barberry, yipan and cottonwood, forming a chaparral only passable by paths made, perhaps, by Indians, and kept open by cattle going to water and boys who drive them. Among the animals which inhabit the chaparral are wild dogs—pariahs, or descendants of pariahs. The theory of the planters is that the ancestry of this vest kennel of dangerous and yelping curs were unsociable, thievish and domestic curs driven away from Waco early in its history, says a Waco correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. They are essentially wild beasts now — fierce, cowardly, carnivorous, hunting in packs and fighting among themselves over the quarry their joint efforts secure. They are ruder toward each other than wolves, and with the wolves they are always at war.

Recently a calf, the property of Senator Coke, became engulfed in a bed of silt left by the river's subsidence after a flood. The wild dogs gathered, and the cow-mother met them. She made a gallant fight to protect her offspring, but the mongrels pulled her down and were soon rending both her flesh and that of the calf, snarling and biting each other over the bloody banquet. Attracted by the smell of blood and the yelping and growling a pack of wolves emerged from the thicket and joined or attempted to join in the feast. The dogs abandoned their meal, ceased their family strife and made common cause against a common enemy. It was a wild and relentless fight. All over the sand, or in the sticky mud, or rolling over and over in the shallows, dogs and wolves, locked together in quenchless hate, tore each other's throats, bit, wallowed, and howled; while some, tumbling together into deep water, floated down the river, fighting as they went. Dogs slew wolves and wolves slew dogs. Thus war went on, until many of the combatants were dead or hors de combat.

The correspondent of the Globe-Democrat was rowing down the river, and rested on his oars to witness the novel and terrific battle. At length only one pair continued the fight. One of these was a huge shaggy cur and his antagonist a gray wolf, superior to his fellows in strength and size. These champions were nearly evenly matched. They fought by snapping, wolf fashion, part of the time. Then they closed and wrestled for throathold. They foiled each other with the skill of trained fighters, rising erect, locking arms, parrying and thrusting with their fanged muzzles until, after fully an hour had been spent and both were cut and torn over their entire bodies, the dog triumphed. Getting his teeth in the neck of the wolf he closed his eyes, and when he relaxed his hold the wolf was dead.

When certain that his antagonist was done for, and to make doubly sure, the dog dragged the body of the wolf ten feet over the slimy margin and uttered a howl of triumph which brought to life several of his companions which had seemed to be dead. Some females came also from the timber, and the victor limped to the calf, finished—along with the remnant of the pack—his interrupted meal, and, after drinking deeply from the river, took his way back, closely attended by two females, perhaps his wives.

The reporter could have killed the brave dog, but would not do it. A bullet directed against the old veteran when his battle was won would have seemed like murder.

"THE QUEEN WENT OUT."

Extracts from Victoria's Contribution to the Queen.

On Thursday morning, the 25th ult., the queen and Princess Beatrice went out, and in the afternoon her majesty drove, attended by Hon. Bertha Lambert and Hon. Mary Hughes. Rt. Hon. Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Fleet Surgeon Henry C. Woods dined with the queen.

On Wednesday morning the queen went out with Princess Beatrice, and in the afternoon her majesty and the princess drove out, attended by Miss McNeill. The duchess of Albany, with the young duke and Princess Alice lunched with the queen. Rt. Hon. Henry Campbell-Bannerman dined with the queen. Maj. Briggs left.

On Saturday morning the queen went out with Princess Beatrice, and in the afternoon her majesty drove, attended by Viscountess Downe and Miss McNeill. Maj. Gen. T. Dennehy arrived.

On Monday morning the queen went out, attended, by Miss McNeill. In the afternoon her majesty, with Princess Beatrice, drove, attended by Viscountess Downe. Prince Henry of Battenberg left the castle for the south.

TABLE NOVELTIES.

GLASS salt cups are covered with silver wire traced in a pretty pattern.

THE accepted flower vase is of glass. Around the neck there is tied a big bow of ribbon, corresponding in color with the table decorations.

CLARET glasses are to be cut intaglio. The favorite decoration for them is the head of Queen Isabella, although many show a fine bust of Columbus.

VERY gorgeous table lamps have a base of pale green glass with enamel flowers upon it. The lamp-shade carries out the color of the glass, and the whole is a symphony in pale green.

THE handles of picknives have appeared in the form of Spanish daggers —not very sharp, of course, nor very pointed. When the Spanish dagger is not used the handle of a Turkish scimitar holds sway.

THE newest forks and spoons are of gold with Dresden china handles. They are so pretty that the admiring housewife finds an excuse for placing odd ones upon her table in addition to putting them at every plate.

SCIENCE CLIPPINGS.

TO REACH the nearest fixed star one must travel 33,000,000,000 of kilometers, and if the velocity were that of a cannon ball, it would require 5,000,000 years to travel the distance.

THE platinum beds in the Ural mountains are the only ones in the world in which that metal is found in grains. In several places it is to be found imbedded in the hard serpentine rock, but only in the Ural in grains.

IF the earth were to revolve on its axis with seventeen times its present rapidity, the pendulum would not vibrate at all, and we would weigh nothing at the equator, for the centrifugal force would be so great as to throw us off.

IN a warped board the convex side of the curve is always toward the heart of the tree. The warping is due to unequal shrinkage, and it is easily understood therefore why the middle plank is less subject to this trouble than cuts from the other parts of the log.

CORK is about the most buoyant substance there is, but there are points beyond which even cork cannot go. A cork sunk two hundred feet deep in the ocean will not rise again to the surface, owing to the great pressure of the water. At any less distance from the surface, however, it will gradually work its way back to light once more.

NEWSPAPER CURRENCY.

A LOAD of two tons can be readily carried by a full-grown elephant.

THE city of New York cares for 18,000 lunatics at a cost of $625,000 a year.

THE population of London now exceeds that of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Chicago combined, and these four are the only American cities having one million or more inhabitants.

A SAN FRANCISCO exchange raises the alarm that California is suffering "a girl famine." In every large town in that state, with the exception of Alameda, there is a lamentable paucity of the gentler sex.

STOCKMEN in Wyoming report that so far this winter has been very favorable for cattle. More cattle are being fed this winter than in the past, range cattle everywhere are reported in excellent condition, and, barring blizzards, the loss will be much less this year than in any former winter.

SURPRISE and terror caused some zinc miners to desert a shaft they were sinking at Webb City, Wis. As the opening became deeper, they noticed that the atmosphere became warmer. At the depth of 165 feet the heat was so intense that work was stopped, and soon they saw flames burst into the shaft.

JOURNALISTIC PLUMS.

ANTONY WHITE, of Presque Isle, Me., has a hound that hauls him several miles to and from his work daily, and which during the day renders good service hauling cedar railroad ties, four or five being a usual load.

AN erratic clock adorns the post office in Gallatin, Mo. A philosophic farmer says of it with quiet sarcasm: "Whenever the clock in the post office strikes eleven, and the hands point to half-past twelve, I know it is just a quarter to ten."

A WONDERFUL hen is owned by a man in Waterloo, Oregon. It is as expert as a cat in catching rats. It tenses them awhile, and then releases them. The owner of this remarkable fowl has observed that no rat ever comes the second time within reach of its claws.

A SIXTY-FOUR-YEAR-OLD citizen of Deering, Me., is suffering from his first attack of toothache. All his teeth are sound, and the one that is troubling him has defied all the efforts of the dentist to extract it, the roots seeming to be twisted around a part of the jawbone.

BEDS OF ALL NATIONS.

THE Japanese lie upon matting with a stiff, uncomfortable wooden neck rest.

THE ancient Greeks or Romans had their bed supported on frames, but not flat like ours.

THE Chinese use low bedsteads, often elaborately carved, and supporting only mats or coverlids.

THE Egyptians had a couch of a peculiar shape, more like an old-fashioned easy chair with hollow back and seat.

IN England the old four-posted bedstead is the pride of the nation; but the iron or brass bedstead is fast becoming universal. The English beds are the largest beds in the world.

IN the tropics men sleep in hammocks or upon mats of grass. The East Indian unrolls his light portable charpoy, or mattress, which, in the morning, is again rolled together and carried away by him.

A PECULIARITY of the German bed is its shortness; besides that it frequently consists in a sort of large down pillow or upper mattress, which spreads over the person and usually answers the purpose of all other bed-clothing combined.

A Wealthy Corporation.

He had been standing on the corner for thirty-eight minutes waiting for a car. During that time it had rained steadily and a half dozen cars had passed him, going in the wrong direction. For the last twenty minutes he had been saying things that he never saw in his prayer-book and stamped his feet as if annoyed. Finally a policeman sauntered past.

"Say, Mr. Officer," observed the impatient citizen, in a sarcastic tone, "you must have a pretty wealthy car company here."

"Think so?" was the guarded rejoinder.

"Yes, I notice they don't use the same car twice."

"How's that?" inquired the officer, becoming interested.

"Well, I've been waiting here about an hour, and about thirty cars have gone down, but not a blamed one has come back."

"Loop line—comes back on next street!" and the patrolman sauntered on through the falling rain.—Detroit Tribune.

Cooking Eggs Without Fire.

A new method of boiling eggs without either fire or hot water, has been invented by a Frenchman. "In a little iron vessel of some kind," reads the recipe, "put your egg or eggs with a small piece of quicklime. By means of a stout string lower this into the bottom of a pit. Two minutes later pull it up and you will discover your eggs to be cooked to a turn."

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - MARCH 10, 1893.

THIRTY-SIX nominations sent to the Senate by President Harrison during the late session of Congress failed to be confirmed.

A HURRICANE in Madagascar on the 22d of February, destroyed many vessels on the coast and the loss of life has been great. In Tamatay twenty-two of the best buildings in the place were blown down. The British Consulate and four sugar factories were demolished.

DURING President Harrison's term he pardoned seventeen bank wreckers and embezlers. When he contemplated the condition the United States Treasury would be in at the close of his administion it is no wonder he had a sympathetic feeling for people who erred in that way.

HILARY A. HERBERT has been a member of Congress from Alabama for 14 years. He is 60 years old, and was born in South Carolina. He was a Colonel in the Confederate service, and lost an arm during the war. Other ex-Confederates have served in the cabinet, but Mr. Herbert is the first to serve at the head of either the military or naval services.

ON Saturday last, in accordance with the provisions of the national constitution, Grover Clevel and was inaugurated as President of the United States. President Harrison and President-e'ect Cleveland drove to the capitol and witnessed the organization of the Senate. Then in the midst of a driving snow storm, the President-elect delivered his inaugural address. Afterwards he reviewed the parade. The inaugural ball in the evening concluded the ceremonies of the day.

NEW YORK STATE experiences the same necessity for amending defects in her ballot law as is experienced in Pennsylvania, and the attention of Legislatures of both states is urgently called to this duty. The fact is that the new ballot law of both of these states were doctored to some extent to serve interests which in its object ballot reform was intended to ignore and now the necessity for correcting this error has become obvious and imperative.

GOVERNOR PATTISON, Thursday last, sent to the Senate the name of Samuel G. Thompson, of Philadelphia, as Supreme Justice to succeed Justice Paxson, resigned, and Mason Weidman to be Common Pleas Judge of Schuylkill county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Green. Judge Heydrick, to whom the appointment to the Supreme bench had been offered, declined the honor. Mr. Thompson's appointment was unanimously confirmed.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND on Monday sent to the Senate the names of the gentlemen whom he had selected as his constitutional advisers, and the Senate promptly confirmed the selections. The Cabinet, therefore, is in working order and ready to proceed to business; and never has a Cabinet been confronted at the outset with business of graver import to the interests of the whole country—a fact in which lies the best assurance that it will address itself to its appointed task with a wise measure of deliberation.

THE English railroads use a much heavier rail than is commonly used in this country, and for a simple reason, namely, the cheapness of steel and the costliness of timber. Cross-ties are scarce in England, and for that reason few of them are used, only about 1600 to the mile, while in America the average is from 2600 to 3000. The further apart the ties the heavier the rail must be, so while the rail used on most of the roads in this country weighs from 63 to 70 pounds to the yard, that on the English roads is from 90 to 100 pounds.

THIS is a winter, says the Presque Isle (Me.) *Beacon*, that tries a man's religion, and if a few "cuss" words will sometimes escape him it should be overlooked and no doubt will be. First his sink spout freezes up, then the pump refuses to furnish water, one end of the house heaves up, the doors refuse to shut and first one corner and then another is planed off; the house plants all get nipped by the frost, his better half gets mad and threatens to get a divorce and drives him out of the house with a rolling pin. Surely this is a winter of sorrow indeed.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND received the public twice on Monday, each reception lasting less than an hour. He shook hands with about 1,000 people, although fully 3,000 passed through the White House. The only incident of note at the public reception was the presentation to the President of a beautiful white silk banner by the pupils of the Central Female college, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Secretary Herbert introduced the young ladies who delivered the gift. The banner contained the programme observed by the Tuscaloosa school in honor of Mr. Cleveland's inauguartion.

THE attendance at the inauguration at Washington, was large, but not as large as it would have been had the weather been clear. The storm reduced the number of excursionists from the immediate vicinity more than one half, according to the estimates of the railroad men. It also played havoc with the street decorations and kept a number of the most striking features out of the parade, besides lessening the number of paraders in the organizations which braved the weather, and it is very likely that it will result in a harvest for the doctors, and perhaps for the grave diggers too.

EX-AUDITOR GENERAL NILES has introdiced a new tax bill into the House, at Harrisburg, which is very sweeping in its provisions, and if enacted into a law will revolutionize the system in this state.

The bill divides all property into seven classes. The first is all real property, except the real estate absolutely necessary for the transaction of the business of railroad, telegraph, telephone, gas and pipe line companies, excluding from the latter two, however, gas and oil producing lands and leasehold rights therein. All this real estate is made taxable for all local purposes at the rates fixed by local authorities. The real estate necessary for the business purposes of the corporations named is taxed at the rate of two mills for state purposes. Railroad, telegraph, telephone and pipe lines are to be appraised at their market value.

Moneys and credits, except those of transportation and transmission companies, are taxed at 4 mills. Capital stock of incorporated banks is taxed at 8 mills on the par value, or at the local rates on the appraised value. In addition to the 2 mills on their valuation for state purposes, private banks and savings institutions are taxed 10 mills on their gross earnings. Horses and cattle under 4 years of age, sheep and swine under one year, wearing apparel, household furniture, tools of trade and unsold products of farm, garden, manufactories, mines, oil and gas wells are exempt from taxation. Public property of the United States, the state, cities and counties and free public parks, the real estate of churches, literary, scientific, benevolent and charitable institutions, to the extent of five acres, and of schools colleges and academies to the extent of 10 acres, are also exempt except for lighting, paving of streets and construction of sewers.

A poll tax of 25 cents for country and $1 for school purposes is levied on all males over 21. The licence fees on all classes of liquor dealers and on bottlers, and the 50 cents tax on writs, deeds, judgments, etc., are taken from the state and given to local communities. Mercantile stocks are taxed for local purposes.

COLONEL A. K. McCLURE, editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, in a special dispatch from Washington to that paper on Tuesday morning says: For months past the one effort of the late administration was to conceal the true condition of the National Treasury, and, embarrassing as its condition is known to be, the public will be startled when Secretary Carlisle's first statement shall be given to the country. The treasury is literally bankrupt. The gold reserve is actually below the minimum standard of $100,000,000, and Secretary Foster refused on Friday to sign a $2,000,000 warrant for an Indian claim that should have been paid months ago, because there was not money enough in the treasury to meet it.

There is $104,000,000 of gold reserve, but $8,000,000 has been borrowed from banks to keep up the appearance of maintaining it, and, counting only the actual available cash assets of the treasury as they were counted by former Secretaries, there is a deficit of over $30,000,000. All the gold shipped to Europe comes direct from the treasury vaults, and the government now receives no gold revenues. Customs duties can be paid in coin notes, and gold has ceased to come into the treasury.

The early issue of bonds seems to be an absolute necessity, and it will now require probably double or treble the sale of bonds to recover our strained credit. In the meantime, with a bankrupt treasury, we must borrow gold to buy silver and continue to aggravate the evil that has brought the country to the verge of financial dishonor.

The administration and the people of the country must accept this appalling condition as it is and meet it as best they can. One of two things must be done and done speedily; we must either reduce our expenditures from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 by pension revision and retrenchment generally, or we must levy additional taxes upon the people to that extent. Congress will have to meet in extra session as soon as the new administration can take its exact latitude, as the purchase of silver must be stopped and new revenues must be supplied.

THE Joint Committee, at Harrisburg, which has been laboring with the Baker ballot law amendments, has about completed its work. One change has been made, which is contrary to the wishes of the Ballot Reform Association. This consists in the adoption of the Ohio plan of marking the ticket and the abandoning of the group system. One cross in a party circle at the head of the ballot under the proposed plan will vote an entire straight ticket. A voter who desires to scratch must place a cross opposite the name of each and every candidate for whom he desires to vote. This provision will certainly tend to the discouragement of independent selections.

Other amendments agreed upon to strike off the residences of candidates from the ticket, shorten the time for filing objections and thereby increase the limit allowed for the printing of tickets. The percentage of the total vote necessary for a party nomination is decreased 3 to 2. This change will let in Prohibitionists and presumably put an end to their protests against the system. The number of official and sample ballots is reduced and the county commissioners are given charge of all of the printing, for local as well as county and state elections.

CONSTITUTIONAL government, strict, impartial, economic and just, is the burden of Mr. Cleveland's speech and the evident purpose of his Administration. His fellow-citizens believe his words are sincere. They are confident that his labors in their behalf will be characterized with zeal, devotion to his party and loyalty to the people's government.

Cleveland's Inaugural Address.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, also to briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their government. While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behoves us to constantly watch for every symtom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor. The strong man who, in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor, may still have lurking near his vitals the unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse.

It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health, which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degration should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship; and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution. In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion we should be free from intolerance and passion, and our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interests. I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the government especial and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our voters, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of republican institutions and the constant peril of our government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of wily craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen, and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be derived from their government's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people, and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stifles every enobling trait of true Americanism and stupefies every enobling trait of American citizenship.

The lessons of paternalism ought to be learned and the better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their government, its functions do not include the support of the people. The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidences which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service, and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense. Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking, at its beginning, any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants, and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen.

Under the scheme of government the worst of public money is a crime against the citizen; and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character. It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guarantee of a contented and strong support of free institutions. One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided, when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefit already gained through this instrumentality, and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed, or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods.

The existence of immense aggregations of enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy; nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power, the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions. Loyalty to the principles upon which our government rests positively demands that the equality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and fairly conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found, and, unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education, to self supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their government, in its legislative and executive branches, shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the commands of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service.

While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If, in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people, we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, but we insist upon a principal which underies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with the perversions of the taxing power; and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens by discrediting an abject dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

My anxiety for the redemdtion of the pledges which my party has made, and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused, and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

The oath I now take to preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States not only impressively defines the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall to the best of my ability, and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constition by loyally protecting every grant of federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness, and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the states and the people. Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me, and mindful of my weakness, I should be apalled if it were my lot to be unaided in the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in cabinet places, or will represent the people in their legislative halls. I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous, and that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval. Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men, and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people; and I know He will not turn from us now, if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

Separated By a Cat.

New York, March 7.—A sore-eyed cat separated Thomas Lews, a liveryman of this city and his wife. The woman charged him with cruelty because he threw the cat out of the third-story window. Lewis entered a general denial to his wife's charges of ill treatment. "She is the aggressor. She insists on sleeping with that cat, and because I objected she told me to go to a hotel," said Lewis. "I thought I had more right to my bed than the sore-eyed cat, so I threw the beast out of the window." The couple refused to be reconciled and the husband will have to pay alimony. The wife went off with the cat.

Wealth of Frozen Misers.

HOLLY, MICH., March, 28.—About $20,000 in cash, belonging to the Fagan misers, two brothers, who were found frozen to death in their house five miles north of here, Sunday, has been unearthed. Last night $15,000 had been recovered, and this morning a pot containing $5,000 in gold, was dug up in the cellar. The property belonging to the Fagans already recovered or accounted for amounts to $37,000. The old shanty where the brothers lived is being torn down, piece by piece, in the search for their hidden wealth.

VICE PRESIDENT STEVENSON has been presented with a gavel from an oak grown on the farm where Lincoln was born.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

—About 100 acres of surface land belonging to the Loyalhanna coal works, from under which the coal had been mined, caved in last week, resulting in a serious loss to the company.

—It is estimated that more boomers are squatting along the borders of the Cherokee strip than can be accommodated with quarter section when the land shall have been opened for settlement.

—Miss Ida Womer, of Pottstown, Pa., placed her gold-band engagement ring temporarily in her mouth. It went down her throat almost before she knew what had happened and nearly killed her.

—Chicago is not going to spoil the musical attractions of the Exposition by any penuriousness. Mme. Nikita will sing twice at each of the 52 concerts and have a check for $50,000 handed to her as a token of appreciation.

—Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, having sold her house in New York, desires to make her future home in Washington. She desires to locate on Lafayette square, and has an offer for the Blaine residence that is now under consideration.

—On Saturday morning Judge Stowe, of Allegheny county, sentenced the convicted prisoners in the Homestead poisoning case as follows: Dempsey and Beatty each seven years, Gallaher five years, and Davidson three years.

The contract for the exclusive sale of beer at the World's Fair in Chicago was secured last week by the Pabst brewing company of Milwaukee. Beer will be sold at eighty-seven places on the grounds and will be on sale in every building.

—The severe cold and deep snows in the Northwest have caused many wild animals to venture near the settlements in search of food. A mountain lion, measuring seven feet and eleven inches in length, was killed recently near Orting, Wash.

—An old farmer named Tebedfiah Blanton, of South Bend, Ind., in riding a mule through a thicket, was caught, Absolom like, by his long hair and perished. When the mule passed from under him, the weight of his suspended body broke his neck.

—Some months since Harry Davidson, employed at the Ohio & Pennsylvania coal mines at Salineville, Ohio, was injured by being struck by a car in the mine. He brought suit for $20,000 damages and the jury has returned a verdict awarding him $5,000.

—Geo. Anderson and William Lee, two Smithton miners, were entombed in the Eureka mines several days ago by the roof of the pit caving in. With the assistance of several other miners, however, they succeeded in digging their way out and were restored to their families.

—A Marquette, Mich., boy jumped off the side of a hill down about 12 feet into a snow bank in which he supposed was a shallow gully. When he had settled down into the light drifted snow about 25 feet he realized that he had made a mistake. It took him over two hours to dig out.

—A terrific cyclone swept over Mississippi and as far east as Western Georgia. Hundreds of houses, embracing a number of villages, were crushed like egg-shells. Many churches and public buildings were reduced to a mass of ruins. A number of persons were killed and many others injured.

—Mrs. Maria Kernag, of Irwin, on Wednesday drank the tea made from roots which she purchased from some street fakir, to cure some complaint, and was soon taken seriously ill with symptoms of of blood poisoning. A physician was summoned who succeded in saving her life, but she was in a critical condition for three hours. Her husband was one of the ill-fated Dunbar miners.

—An elephant gives, perhaps, the best instance of disciplined courage to be seen in the animal world. They will submit, day after day, to have painful wounds dressed in obedience to orders, though their intelligence is sufficient to understand the peril and far too great for a man to trick them into a belief that it is non-existent. No animal will face danger more readily at man's bidding.

—Saturday night, as the 5:16 train on the Pennsylvania railroad was nearing the upper end of the ovens above Leith, Fayette county, the engineer saw two men on the track and whistled brakes. The train was reversed and run back to where the men had been seen. A search was made but no one could be found. On the cow-catcher blood and hair were found. The engineer thinks he hit one or perhaps two men.

—George Singer, a youth of 18 years, on Monday drove to the home of John Saeman, in Nipplenose township, Lycoming county, and abducted his young sister. The girl had been adopted by Saeman seven years ago. The old gentlemen tried to stop the pair, but the young man flogged Saeman with his horse whip and drove away on a gallop. They headed for Baltmore, where their mother lives.

—Last Saturday afternoon a sad and distressing accident occurred at Tarr's station. Robert Love, an aged and highly respected citizen of Alverton, attempted to cross the railroad track at the above named place, where he was struck by a freight train and instantly killed. The remains were picked up and prepared for burial. The deceased was a wealthy farmer and leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely death.

—After three days entombment under 100 tons of rock, Miners Edward Aplund and John Sundblad were rescued alive on Monday night. They were buried by a collapse in the Wiltrop mine at Ishpening, Mich., on last Friday, and were supposed to have been killed. The mine timbers had fallen in such away as to make a small chamber, and a broken air pipe supplied them with fresh air from another part of the mine.

—In a coal mine unused for three years, in Plainsgrove township, Lawrence county, John Martin, exploring for minerals for the Juniata Land Company, found the skeleton of a man chained to a post in one of the rooms. The remains are supposed to be those of John Baird, a soldier who disappeared while on a furlough during the war. He came home to visit his sick wife, found her dead and became insane. The skeleton will be interred beside the body of his wife.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law.
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Armory Building, opp. Court House.

MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have failing spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until began taking your *New Heart Cure*. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

THOUSANDS It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that *Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure* saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

CURED

May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

SOLD BY DR. T. J. DAVISON, EBENSBURG.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating, Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N. Y.

Cures Sick Headache

1,300 BUSHELS OF POTATOES

G. W. BRAMBLE, Fair Lea, Keat Co., Md., says:

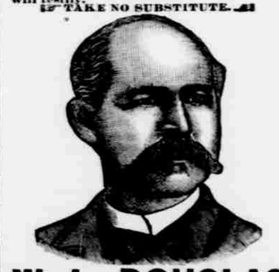
With 900 pounds of **Powell's Green Bag Fertilizer for Potatoes**, on 3½ acres of land, he raised 1,300 bushels smooth, good sized potatoes. When quantity of fertilizer and quality of land is considered, this is largest crop of potatoes ever raised in the world. Why not raise big crops of potatoes? We can tell you. Also how to do it, and how to prevent Potato Rot and Blight. Send two-cent stamps for Book of 128 pages.

W. S. Powell & Co.,
Chemical Fertilizer Manufacturers,
Baltimore, Md.

HE Missed his Opportunity! DON'T Miss Yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from clerkships to poverty and disobscurity! Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they look back on lost, forever lost, opportunity. Life is passing! Reach out. Be up and doing. Improve your opportunity, and secure prosperity, prominence, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "The Goddess of Fortune offers a golden op portunity to each person at some period of life embraces her chance, and she never out her riches, full bodied and she departs, never to return." How shall you find the Golden opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise, that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, at least, a good start to life. You can turn opportunity for many is here. **Money** to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from **$5 to $10** per day. You can do as well if you mis work, are foot hard, be industrious, and you can increase your income as you grow. You can give your whole time only, or all your hours to the work. **Easy** to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is comparatively new and results wonderful. We instruct and show you how free. Failure anknown among our workers. So room to explain here. Write and learn all **free** by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once. **H. Hallett & Co., Box 880, Portland, Maine.**

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing **W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.**

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and **$5 Hand-sewed**, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at the price. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $5 to $7.

$3. 50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2. 50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at the prices.

Ladies' $3.00 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3.00 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

Caution.—W. L. Douglas' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe; look for it when you buy. Beware of dealers attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretenses.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

C. T. ROBERTS,
Agent, EBENSBURG, PA.
ma27.3m

HOTEL LEGRANDE.
H. J. SHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.
Located at DuBois, Pa., near the R. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.
H. J. SCHETTIG.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Whereas letters of administration on the estate of John Hehe, late of Washington township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
Feb. 10, 1893. JOHN M'TAMANY, Administrator

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Dollonade Row, on Centre street.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA
Office in Opera House, Center street.

WOOLF'S BEST MADE CLOTHING

GRAND OPENING FOR THE SPRING OF 1893.

JOIN US.

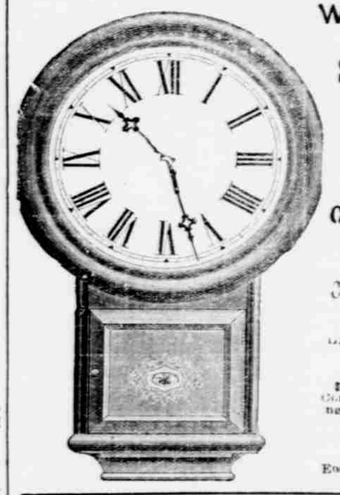
Next Wednesday and Thursday, March 14th and 15th, we throw open the doors of our greaf store to the public, and shall welcome the people of this city and surroundings to our

GRAND OPENING RECEPTION!

We devote both these days to receiving our friends. Excellent Music from 3:30 to 8 p. m. Beautiful and Costly Souvenirs for the ladies. Magnificent displays of Spring and Summer Styles in every Department. Everything Bright, New and Perfect. Visit us. We will welcome you.

WOOLF'S,
THE LEADERS.

CARL RIVINIUS,
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.

Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches.
In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED
CARL RIVINIUS
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

Read the

Freeman.

$1.50 per Year.

FALL SEASON, 1892!

The Fall and Winter season of 1892 promises to be one of the best seasons we have ever had. We have heretofore carried the Largest and Finest Stock in Northern Cambria, and with the expectation of a good fall season, we have more than doubled our stock. We are now prepared to show you the Finest assortment of

CLOTHING, OVERCOATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

in the county and give you the **LOWEST PRICES** in the state. Our stock needs to be seen to be appreciated. Call and see us and we will save you money.

C. A. SHARBAUGH,
CARROLLTOWN, - - - PA.

A Saved my Child' a Life.

"When my child was born, the doctor ordered one of the other Foods. She ate that and it nearly died. I had three doctors, who said the trouble was Indigestion, and ordered the food changed to Lactated Food. It saved my child's life, and I owe you me my thanks for it. I regard your Food as invaluable, and superior to all the artificial food for babies. Mrs. J. LANE SMITH, Post 6, Mass. St. Hans Jose.

LACTATED FOOD
150 Meals for $1.00
FOR INFANTS and INVALIDS
THE PHYSICIAN'S FAVORITE
Possesses many Important Advantages over all other prepared foods.
BABIES CRY FOR IT. INVALIDS RELISH IT.
Perfectly Nourishes a Baby with or without the addition of milk.
Three Sizes, 25c, 50c, $1.00.
A valuable pamphlet on "the Nutrition of Infants and Invalids," free.

It Has No Equal

"We are using in our nursery institution forty infants your Lactated Food, and find it far superior to all other food which has been used during the past ten years that I have been visiting physician. The doctors of Charity, who have charge of the institution, say it has no equal."

W. E. HOCKING, M. D.,
St. Joseph's Foundling Asylum,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - MARCH 10, 1893.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Miss Rose Fenlon is ill with quinsy.

—D. H. Kinkead, of Johnstown, was a visitor to our town on Saturday.

—The decisions in the license applications were filed on Monday.

—Mr. Eugene Litzinger, of Loretto, was in town on Wednesday.

—Mr. C. H. McCoy, of Gallitzin, visited Ebensburg on Monday.

—The days and nights will be equal in length on the 21st of March.

Mr. James Itell, of Portage township, visited Ebensburg on Monday.

—John Bender, of the Cambria House, visited Altoona on Wednesday.

Mr. J. D. Lantzy, of Barr township, spent a few hours in town on Tuesday.

—Editor Kaylor, of the Hastings *Tribune*, dropped in to see us on Monday.

—Mr. Albert Eckenrode, of Cresson, spent a few hours in town on Thursday.

—Mr. M. J. Kisch, one of Spangler's enterprising citizens was in town on Tuesday.

—It is said that Governor Pattison is expected to visit Ebensburg on the 21st, inst.

—Mr. D. D. Pryce, one of Ebensburg's butchers, is badly crippled with rheumatism.

—Monday, April 10th has been fixed as the date for holding the next argument court.

—W. A. B. Little, Esq., one of Loretto's enterprising merchants, was in town on Monday.

—Mr. Michael Kirsch, of Barr township, was a visitor to the FREEMAN office on Tuesday.

—On Thursday, Contractor McFadden, rented the Joseph Dunmire farm, near the "Old Factory."

—The Indiana fair for 1893 will be held from September 11 to 15 inclusive, three weeks earlier than usual.

—Mr. Bernard Litzinger, one of Loretto's well known business men, spent a few hours in town on Tuesday.

—Mr. Joseph Lantzy, one of Barr township's oldest and best citizens was a visitor to our office on Monday.

—This year Judge Barker granted 185 licences and refused 92. Last year he granted 194 and refused 90.

—Miss Cora Evans, daughter of Mr. John W. Evans, of Bloomington, Ills., is visiting friends in Ebensburg.

—Answer no confidential letters from New York offering you bogus money, unless you want to be swindled.

—John E. Reese, formerly of the livery firm of Richards & Reese, is now a brakeman on the branch train.

—Charles Sigler, of New Florence, a P. R. R. brakeman, fell from his train at Derry, Sunday, and was instantly killed.

—The residence of James McGuire, at Latrobe, was burglarized Sunday night and about $90 taken from a trunk in an upper room.

—Ex-Poor Director John Rorabaugh, of Coyle township, drove through the drifts and stopped for a short visit in Ebensburg on Monday.

—Mr. Addie Pryce, of the East Ward, while engaged in handling stone had one of his fingers badly smashed on Tuesday by a stone falling upon it.

—On Thursday Contractor McFadden ordered the lumber for a railroad shanty 18x60 feet to be built near peg No. 5060 about five miles from Ebensburg.

—Messrs. J. B. Denny, H. A. Englehart, Grant Rowe and Lemon Reed, of this place, visited Washington City last week and took in Cleveland's inauguration.

—While cutting timber on the line of the new railroad one day last week Mr. Henry Funk, of this place, narrowly escaped from being caught by a falling limb of a tree.

—The branch was opened up on Saturday, closed again on Sunday and Monday and opened up again on Tuesday and since that time trains have been running regularly.

—A flock of wild geese, numbering about a dozen, passed over Ebensburg on Wednesday morning about 8 o'clock. They were flying low and heading northward.

—M. M. McNeal, Esq., of Huntingdon, Pa., was sworn as a member of the Cambria county bar on Tuesday. It is Mr. Mr. Neal's intention to locate in Ebensburg.

—Mr. Peter McTamany, of Altoona, who was run over by a train in the Altoona yard on Friday as mentioned in another item in this paper, died on Wednesday morning.

—In our notice of the sheriff's sales last week one item read "the interest of C. A. McGonigle in a lot of ground in Lilly borough." It should have read the interest of "M. A. McGonigle."

—Rev. E. Manly, of this place, has been called and accepted the same as minister of the Christian church at Howard, Centre county. His labors will also extend to Lemington and Mackeyville, in Clinton county.

—Mr. N. Rankin, son of L. D. Rankin, of Cambria township, who is a fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad, while making a coupling at Blairsville, on Friday last, got the fingers of his left hand badly squeezed and will be off duty for a time.

—Peter Hoffman and Miss Ida Handlon, of Nicktown, filed themselves to Cumberland, Md, unknown to their friends, and were married at that place Friday afternoon, by Rev. Howard C. Day, pastor of the Cumberland Methodist Episcopal church.

—A tramp entered a box car on a siding at Patton on Thursday night and next morning his dead body was found by the railroad people. No cause other than cold is known for his death, and it is supposed he was frozen. His name could not be ascertained.

E. H. Moyer, a traveling salesman for M. A. Rettew & Co., of Philadelphia, and who had many friends in this place, died at his home in Philadelphia on Monday last. He was about 28 years of age and succeeded the late John Dorsey in traveling for that firm.

—Thomas Sheridan, the partner and business manager of Weld & Sheridan, the great lumber dealers, was instantly killed on Monday evening at Glencoe station, in Somerset county, while attempting to cross the railroad track in front of a passing train.

—According to law, all justices of the peace elected at the recent election are required to file an acceptance of said office with the prothonotary of the county within thirty days, stating the name of the justice of the peace whom they succed, and also the cause of the vacancy.

—The fifteen-month-old child of Mr. Joseph Lowmaster, in Susquehanna township, near Garman's Mills, was badly scalded on Wednesday by the upsetting of a vessel of hot water from the cooking stove, by one of the other children. It is doubtful if the child survives.

—On Wednesday of last week Pius A., the ten wear old son of Mr. J. D. Lantzy, of Barr township, in jumping out of his father's sled on their arrival home from a trip to Spangler, fell and broke his left arm between the elbow and the wrist. A physician set the fracture and the little fellow is getting along as well as could be expected.

—The county commissioners have fixed the tax rate for county and poor for this year at 3 mills. Last year the rate was 4½ mills, a decrease for this year of one-third.

—The sheep claims of Westmoreland county amounted to a little over $4,000 for the year 1892, while the dog tax was only a little over 89 per cent. of that amount; or, in other words, the dog tax will pay about 89 cents on every dollar of sheep claims.

—The barn of J. W. Clark, located near Glen Campbell, was burned down last Thursday. Six horses and 36 head of cattle were burned to death. All the other contents of the barn including grain and farming implements, were destroyed. The loss is $3,000, on which there is only $1,500 insurance.

—It is pretty broadly hinted that the new almshouse building would a good way off of passing muster before a board of expert carpenters. More's the pity for, if we may believe the half we hear, it is bad enough at its very best.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

—Mrs. George Lebaugh, of Southampton township, Somerset county, was horror stricken one day last week on finding the body of her husband lying under a mass of stone in a quarry where he had been working, near their home. The surroundings indicated that his life had been extinguished instantly.

—We received a letter from a correspondent the latter part of last week relative to the duties of township auditors in furnishing tickets at the primary election. In consequence of the many callers and rush of work on account of this being court week we have not had the time to look the matter up but will try and hunt it up by next week.

—The Pennsylvania commissioners of fisheries can receive no more applications for trout fry during the present season. There are already at the hatcheries many more applications than they can fill, although the number of trout fry at Corry and Allentown amounts to over three millions of fish—the largest production of trout fry yet made.

—Mr. Samuel Lamar, of Susquehanna township, lost a valuable horse on Tuesday near the half-way house on the road from Carrolltown to Ebensburg. Mr. Lamar started with his team on Tuesday morning to bring a load of passengers to court and when near the half-way house the horse took sick with the colic and died in a short time.

—On Monday morning at 10 o'clock the new officers for the borough of Ebensburg were sworn in by Richard Jones, Esq., as follows: Burgess, Fes Lloyd; Councilman for West ward, John L. Stough; Councilman for East ward, Thomas D. Evans; Auditor, Fred W. Davis. W. H. Connell was elected clerk, and Councilman Thomas J. Davis as deputy burgess.

—A simple cure for the hoarse colds which are general in an open season consists of the white of an egg beaten with the juice of a lemon and sweetened with sufficient sugar to make it palatable. While such a mild prescription as this has no remedial effect in the case of a violant cold, it does cure hoarseness, and is a great relief to the sufferer. It should be taken by the tea-spoonful every half hour.

—On Monday, John Makin, who is employed at slashing on the line of the new railroad was struck by the butt of a falling tree and thrown a considerable distance but luckily escaped unhurt. The tree he cut fell against a standing tree that was leaning, which threw the butt of the falling tree around and on account of the deep snow Mr. Makin was unable to get out of the road in time to escape being struck.

—A squire's office near this place was the scene of a solemn warning to disturbers of religious services last Friday. Quite a number of young ladies were arrested and brought before the squire for disturbing a meeting at East Ridge church. The girls were unable to procure bail and had it not it been for the lenience of the person who brought the charge, would have suffered the penalty of the law. An enviable position for young ladies to occupy, certainly.—*Cherrytree Record.*

—It is said that the trainmen of the C & C. railroad, who reside in this place, have received official notice that when the next schedule goes into effect on that road their headquarters will be Irvona instead of Coalport. This order will be a severe blow to those who own properties here. In this connection we might add that a day's run will be from Irvona to Mahaffey via Cresson and return for each crew. When the next schedule will go into effect we do not know.—*Coalport Standard.*

—The French Coach Horse for which a number of gentleman in Ebensburg and vicinity paid $2,500, about two years ago, was sold Monday last at public sale for $317. Just before the horse was purchased two years ago the FREEMAN published an item showing how people in some of the eastern counties had their eye teeth cut in buying horses on the same plan and one of our friends took us to task for publishing the item as it was calculated to throw cold water on the enterprise.

—On Wednesday of last week Mr. Robert James, of this place, found a ladies silver watch lying in a field of Mr. Elias Jones' adjoining the borough, where on account of the drifts people had been compelled to use the field instead of the roads. On making inquiry he found it belonged to Miss Elmira Richinson, of this place, and restored it to its owner. Miss Richardson had lost the watch on the Monday previous and it had lain on the road for two days with teams going along at all times in the day without being injured.

—J. D. L. Counsil, timber inspector at the Lock Haven market, while visting Philadelphia on Wednesday said that fully 500 rafts of square timber will be brought down the west branch of the Susquehanna this year, the finest being banked opposite Clearfield. This latter was cut from a tract from which none had been taken, and the first hundred sticks were 90 feet long and averaged 195 cubic feet to the stick. There are forty rafts banked at Deer creek and about sixty near Penfield on Bennett's branch of the Sinnemahoning. Last spring less than four hundred rafts reached the Lock Haven market.

—John Johnston, who lives several miles above Ninevah, Westmoreland county, was struck by a freight train Friday evening and perhaps fatally injured. He was walking on the track on the first section above Ninevah, and had been sent to the tool house for a shovel. On his way back a freight train passed him and he saw some one on it he knew and was waving to him and did not notice that a train was coming in the opposite direction. It struck him and hurled him down an embankment where he was picked up by his fellow workmen. He is a married man and leaves a wife and family. He is not expected to recover.

—When you wish to know what the weather is going to be go out and select the smallest cloud you see. Keep your eye on it, and if it, decreases and disappears it shows a state of the air that is sure to be followed by fine weather; but if it increases take your overcoat with you if you're going away from home, for falling weather is not far off. The reason is this: When the air is becoming charged with electricity you will see every cloud attracting all lesser ones toward it until it gathers into a shower, and on the contrary, when the fluid is passing off or diffusing itself, then a large cloud will be seen breaking into pieces and dissolving.

LICENSES REFUSED.

The Other One Hundred and Eighty-Five Were Granted.

Adams township—C. J. Duncan.
Blacklick township—Joseph Miller.
Carrolltown—E. Binder, Joseph Farabaugh, Wm. Lehmier.
Carroll township—E. Gessler, John Kutruff, Jno. Otto, Joseph Buggado, W. J. Weakland.
Dean township—M. Harrigan, W. G. Snyder, Geo. Swires.
East Conemaugh—Margaret Kelly.
Elder township—Adam Cence.
Franklin—Jacob Rubritz.
Gallitzin—Theodore Glass, A. T. Fick, R. J. Free.
Gallitzin township—J. A. McMullen.
Hastings—Thad. Delozier, & F. N. Donahue, Chas. Kinney, A. J. Platt.
Johnstown, 1st ward—Wagner & Dodson.
Johnstown, 2nd ward—C. A. Mitchell, Jacob Fend.
Johnstown, 3rd ward—Robt. Sagerson, D. Lutz & Son.
Johnstown, 4th ward—Emmet Eimel, Jacob Meir.
Johnstown, 6th ward—Nick Blumm, Henry Shaffer.
Johnstown, 9th ward—John Beuler, T. H. McCafftey, Jos. Roidel, Phil Sandmire.
Johnstown, 10th ward—Sarah Cavenauch.
Johnstown, 12th ward—Dennis O'Connor.
Johnstown, 13th ward—John Armstrong, McLaughlin & Saddler.
Johnstown, 14th ward—John Honan, John Rodgers.
Johnstown, 15th ward—John Dieback, Pat Fitzharris, John P. Kenty, Hugh McConnell, Ed. Rodgers.
Johnstown, 16th ward—Geo. C. Habitch, Jno. Schiffour, Peter Toner.
Lilly—P. H. Burk, O. T. Helle, B. A. Mullen, C. A. McGonigle, Martin & Michael Leap, Theodore Sell.
Loretto—E. Bengele.
Morrellville—Chas. Mengell, F. Leckey, A. J. Leonard, John Lordtich.
Lower Yoder township—Frank Conan, H. C. Vanalt.
Portage borough—John Byrne, H. Canavan, D. M. Martin, Andrew Smith.
Reade township—J. A. Adams, J. N. Allen, J. A. Noel.
Stonycreek township—Jos. Boley, Joseph Metzler, J. J. Hughes.
Summerhill borough—Jos. Brown, Pat McCall.
South Fork—John Hamilton, Thos. Keelan.
Susquehanna township—W. B. Schroth.
Tunnelhill—Richard Byrne, B. Gillany.
Upper Yoder township—Margaret Hochstine.
Wilmore—Eva M. Hiner.
Washington township—W. H. Edwards, G. H. Schwaderer, Thos. T. O. Donnell.

Patton Items.

Patton is booming.

Railroad Contractor McMinimen, wife and little son, Norman, are visiting in Philadelphia.

Mr. Winslon, of Philipsburg, is here on a visit to his son, Otis, and his daughter, Mrs. Harry Barton.

A large number of people are preparing to build here in the spring.

The Chest Creek Improvement Company will commence in the early spring the erection of a $12,000 hotel on Fifth avenue and Magee street. It will be a brick structure.

The debate on Friday evening was a success. The question was "Resolved that the farmer is more useful in society than the mechanic." The debate was well handled on both sides and was decided in favor of the affirmative.

In spite of the cold weather McMinamen Bros. are pushing their railroad towards completion.

Quite a number of Loretto people visited Patton last week, among the number we noticed Mrs. Luke Ivory and little son, Harry, Mrs. Will Schwab and daughter, Kathleen, Misses Maggie and Frances Ivory.

The Patton literary society has been invited to take part in a debate at La Jose on next Tuesday evening and quite a number of persons will go.

Tillie Driskel, our popular dressmaker, spent Sunday with her parents near Loretto.

Thomas Strittmatter paid a flying visit to his brothers in Hastings last week.

Mr. Otto Anna, teacher of the Patton school, treated his pupils to a sled ride on Saturday, the party visiting Hastings, Spangler and Carrolltown.

Mattie Anna visited friends in St. Augustine and Chest Springs last week.

Mr. James Mellon, who has been sick for a long time is improving. P. B.

A New Catholic Church.

The Catholic population in Spangler and vicinity held a meeting on Sunday for the purpose of taking the necessary steps towards building a church at that place. A committee consisting of M. J. Kirsch, Lawrence Wyland, Albert McCombie, F. H. Bearer and William A. Lantzy was appointed to solicit subscriptions and begin the work. Parties were engaged to begin quarrying the stone for the foundation and on Monday they commenced the work and ten men volunteered to send their teams and haul the stone on Wednesday. The plans have not yet been adopted but the building in contemplation will be a frame one about 35x60 feet, and when necessity compels the building of a larger one the one now built will be used for a chapel. About 60 Catholic families are in the territorial boundaries of the new congregation and are taken from the congregations at Nicktown, Hastings and Carrolltown.

New Mode of Stamping.

The Pennsylvania company is about to discard the old method of stamping tickets with ink and will punch the year and day clear through the ticket by means of powerful stensils. This is done to keep scalpers and others from altering the date and thus extending the limit of mileage books and excursion tickets. The new method was put in practice this week. The orders state that all tickets are to be stamped as prescribed. When one thinks of the thousands of special excursion tickets sold on July 4 and other occasions, the work devolving upon the agent may be imagined. A peculiar feature is that the month does not appear. Everything is reckoned in days of the year, "20th, 43d or 251st," as the case may be. Following the day stamp is the final figure of the year, "3" remaining until next January.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, March 8, 1893:

Harry F. Jones, Ebensburg, and Annie Good, Cambria township.

John Pilath, Brownstown, and F. K. Mine Geyer, Johnstown.

W. E. Dixon, Johnstown, and Rachael Stutzman, Coopersdale.

William L. McClarren, Pittsburg, and Ida L. Stineman, South Fork.

Thomas Street and Annie Corbit, Ehrenfeld.

Michael Nederana and Catharine Noterianno, Hastings.

Daniel Wentz and Daisy Miller, Johnstown.

George Locher, Johnstown, and Mary Fescus, West Taylor township.

—Michael Riley was brought to jail on Thursday charged with highway robbery, a Hungarian named John Rostine preferring the charge.

Court Proceedings.

Court met on Monday at 10 o'clock with Judge Barker on the bench.

Nolle prosequis were entered in the following cases: Commonwealth vs. Geo. T. Swank, libel; Commonwealth vs. Charles Biersack, fornication and bastardy; Commonwealth vs. Thomas Gillespie, fornication and bastardy; Commonwealth vs. Isaac E. Bowers, fornication and bastardy; Commonwealth vs. Jacob Mishler and Elmer Grubb, larceny; Commonwealth vs. George Ickes, surety of the peace; Commonwealth vs. George Ickes, fornication and bastardy; Commonwealth vs. Edward Ream and George B. Eccles, surety of the peace and malicious mischief; Commonwealth vs. Robert Hazleton, desertion; Commonwealth vs Robert Hazelton, adultry.

Anderson Walters was appointed foreman of the grand jury and Porter R. Miller, of Johnstown, was selected as constable to attend upon the grand jury.

Commonwealth vs. George Kurtz, highway robbery, was continued.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Kaylor, surety of the peace. Defendant sentenced to pay the costs and enter into recognizance to keep the peace.

Commonwealth vs. John Dugle, surety of the peace. Court directed that the costs be divided between the defendant and the prosecutor, Jacob Muhaw, and case dismissed.

Commonwealth vs. Archie Burns, surety of the peace. A *nolle pros.* was entered.

Commonwealth vs. John Long, surety of the peace and desertion. Defendant directed to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Adam Hammond, malicious mischief was settled.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Fessler, assault and battery. Settled.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick O'Connell, assault and battery. Defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $5, costs and go to jail for 30 days.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Myers, larceny. Jury find defendant guilty and the Court sentenced him to the Huntingdon reformatory.

Commonwealth vs. John Sweeny, attempt to commit larceny. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5, costs and go to jail for 6 months.

Commonwealth vs. Harry Graybill, assault and battery. Jury found defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Matthew Kiel and Mary Kiel, robbery. Jury find defendants not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Robert White, pointing firearms and felonious assault. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. William Mulherron, Joseph Gibbons and George Robine, receiving stolen goods. Defendants plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and go to jail for 60 days. Robert McGonigle, who also plead guilty, owing to his age, being only 14, was remanded to jail to await the further action of the court.

Commonwealth vs. George Garris, larceny. Jury find defendant guilty and recommend him to the mercy of the court.

Commonwealth vs. Mattie R. Love, fornication. Jury find defendant not guilty but that she pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Henry T. Hill, felonious assault and battery. Jury find defendant guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Custer, Geo. Goodman, Elmer Owens and Joseph Mangus, robbery. Jury find defendants not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Emmet Dignam, selling liquor to minors. On trial.

Burned to Death.

By an explosionion of molten aluminum at the Pittsburg Reduction Works, Kensington, Allegheny county, on Saturday morning last about 8 o'clock, Eugene O'Neill, son of Peter O'Neill, of Munster township, this county, was fatally burned. He died at the West Penn hospital at 3:30 Sunday morning, and his remains were taken to Cresson on Philadelphia Express on Sunday evening, and thence to the home of his parents in Munster township.

Mr. O'Neill was nearly twenty-eight years of age and was an exemplary young man, and had been for many years in the employ of the company at whose works he met his death. His body was burned all over to a blister, his clothes having taken fire. Medical aid was able to alleviate the pain somewhat but not to prevent a fatal termination of his injuries. In the intensity of his suffering at the time of the accident he dashed into the Allegheny river to extinguish the flames of the clothing.

The deceased was a member of St. Kernan's Branch No. 51, C. M. B. A., of Pittsburg. He is survived by his parents and a number of sisters and brothers, two of the latter living at Pittsburg.

The funeral took place at Loretto on Wednesday morning. After funeral services at St. Michael's church the remains were interred in the parish cemetery.

Stealing in Elder Township.

On last Friday morning Mr. Archie Kirkpatrick, a well-known citizen of Elder township, on going to his barn found that there had been some person or persons helping themselves to his grain. He had left 15 bushels of rye and 14½ bushels of buckwheat measured up in sacks the evening before which was all gone, along with from 5 to 10 bushels of buckwheat that was missing from his granery. Mr. Kirkpatrick procured a search-warrant which was placed in the hands of Constable Philip Miller, of Hastings, who, from circumstantial evidence that had developed, proceeded to search the premises of Ish. Baum, in Susquehanna township, and in the barn found something near the missing quantity of buckwheat in different places in the building, and a manure heap alongside of the barn that had a suspicious look, on being examined, was found to contain 15 bushels of rye in its center with a blanket under and another on top. John Reals, Abe Snyder and Ish. Baum have been arrested charged with the theft, the former two being now in jail, while Baum entered bail for his appearance at court to answer the charge.

Leg Crushed Off.

Mr. Peter McTamany, an old and well-known engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad, who was a native of this county, having been born near Lilly where he has numerous relatives, met with an accident that will cripple him for life. Mr. McTamany left his home intending to go out on his engine and when he reached the yard he found a freight train standing on the track which he had to cross. He got on one of the cars to cross over, and in getting down the other side he did so without seeing engine 133, which was running down a parallel track, tank first, on its way to Fourth street.

The corner of the tank struck him on the shoulder, knocking him down, the hind wheel of the tank truck passing over his right leg at the ankle. He was also cut slightly on the head. Assisted to his home he was made as comfortable as possible and later in the afternoon an amputation was performed, the crushed member being taken off about four inches below the knee.

The Use and Abuse of Whiskey

This subject could be dwelt upon to a considerable length and yet much remain untold, but all agree that the use, the proper use of pure rye whiskey is an absolute necessity, especially so now, when nature insists upon being stimulated. All regular physicians prescribe rye whiskey, and justly claim that Klein's Silver Age and Duquesne Whiskies are most reliable. They do this not only because they have tried them, but because the leading hospitals use them—find them the best stimulants in the world. Silver age sells for $1.50 and Duquesne for $1.25 per full quart. For sale by J. Ludwig & Son, Johnstown.

BALTZELLS'

WE are especially pleased with our pattern goods, for we know that the most exquisite gowns can be evolved from them, especially when we consider that there are the most beautiful gimps and galoons that match perfectly and elegant laces in all the latest designs. The chief charm of pattern goods is the fact that no two are alike. Where the figures are the same the colorings are entirely different. There are three patterns in changeable diagonals, tan, blue and mixed light shades, all different but all handsome. Nearly all are in a variety of diagonals. There are two patterns in Russian green and mode shades that are very beautiful. There are three patterns in changeable silk and wool in shades of red and green that are perfectly magnificent. One pattern in diagonal, silks and wool in exquisite shades of steel and mode is a beauty and three patterns in a Persian weave in different shades that are exceedingly beautiful. Then there are two patterns in melon-shaped figures in shades of tan and blue and tan and mode that are extremely lovely and are pattern in silk diagonal in palest shades of pinks and blue that might take the lead for dainty attractions. Closely following it is a pattern in diagonal changeable blue and gold new shades that show off charmingly, and three patterns in fancy Whik Cords in changeable shades with fancy Russian green borders that will make up stylishly to a degree.

BALTZELLS',
Altoona.

Miscellaneous Notices.

FOR RENT.
A farm of 50 acres, with House, Barn and necessary outbuildings, adjoining Loretto borough, will be rented for a term of years. Address W. W. McATEER, Loretto, Pa., or MRS. LEAVY, Houndale, Pa.
March 3, 1893.3t.

Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.,
aug19.1y. 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

IF you are wanting Books, Stationary, Booklets, Dolls, Games, Toys, Novelties, School Supplies, Rubber Boots or Shoes, etc., etc., you can have your wants supplied by a visit to C. T. Roberts' store, Ebensburg. Although an old established one, it is abreast of the times and always well filled with goods of all kinds. An exchange library has been started at this store, where for 5 and 10 cents you can rent most any book you want to read. Any book or anything else not in stock procured for you at once. Everything sold at lowest prices. Give us a call and see for yourself. You never saw such a large and elegant stock in Ebensburg.

B. & B.

Do You Want
NEWEST AND BEST IN
COTTON DRESS GOODS?
Write our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT for samples—from 10c. Dimities to finest Imported Madras at 35c. and 40c. a yard, every one is perfection in design, color and quality. Price the lowest possible to make on like qualities.

Do You Want
LATEST AND MOST APPROVED
STYLES IN 1893.
DRESS WOOLENS,
SILKS AND SUITINGS?
OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is ready to serve you with samples from the largest, most complete stock of American and Imported Goods we've ever shown—absolutely "correct" as to styles, colors, weight and price. Price range, 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, to finest individual Paterns, $2.00 to $6.00 per yard.

Do You Want
BEST EXAMPLES IN
EMBROIDERIES AND
LACES?
Never so many choice ones to select from, whether a 10c. edge, or through every line to widest flouncings and "all-over" patterns. OUR MAIL ORDER will help you in the selection by sending full lines of samples if you'll write, giving intimation of what you want. Less price, always, than usual on like qualities.

BOGGS & BUHL,
115, 117, 119 & 121 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

TRIAL LIST.
List of causes set down for trial at March term, 1893:

Sapp et al.	vs. Jordan.
Shaffer	vs. Stutzman et al.
Zimmerman	vs. Rose et al
McGonigle	vs. Piper & Co.
Pindle	vs. Cambria Land Co.
Bracken	vs. Stine.
O'Hara	vs. Kays.
Gill	vs. Johnstown Lumber Company.
James	vs. Lloyd.
Clark	vs. Croyle.
Bracken	vs. Stine.
Sloan	vs. Bilestine.
Zimmerman	vs. Dibert.
Mattison et al.	vs. P. R. R.
Kilmeordinger	vs. McGough.
Shirley	vs. Mt. Olive Church.
Notley & Harter	vs. McMullen et al.
Benford	vs. Zimmerman.
Ehlers	vs. Rhody.
Use Howell	vs. Crousin.
Mock	vs. Jennings.
Same	vs. Fuller
Valoskey	vs. Haltzer.
Love, Sunshine & Co	vs. Willetts & Herrington
Valley Pike Co	vs. Hayes heirs.

J. C. DARBY,
Proth'y's office, Feb. 10, 1893. Proth'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Whereas letters of administration on the estate of David Trexler, late of Gallitzin township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ANN ELIZA TREXLER,
JOHN C WILT,
ALVIN EVANS, Atty. Administrators.
Jan 27, 1893.

WE ARE
LEADERS!
IN FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES.

THIS WEEK YOU CAN HAVE
Pittsburg best flour at $1.38 per sack; good flour at $1.19 per sack; best corn and oats chop at $1.10; good coffee, 22c.; miners' oil for 38c.; currants, 7 pounds for 25c.; good laundry soap, 10 pieces for 25c.; sugar, 21 pounds for $1.00.

A Big Fall in Dry Goods.
Best calicoes at 6 and 7 cents; muslin, bleached and unbleached, 4½ and 7 cents; Ginghams, 5 and 6 cents; cloth, in gray, brown and green, 30 to 35 cents; Cashmere in all colors, 30 to 35 cents; red flannel, 20 cents; good toweling 4½ cents.
☞ The above stock has been reduced 25 per cent.

Our Stock of Ladies' Coats
Sold Almost For Nothing.
Coats.....former price $6.00, now $3.00
Coats.....former price 5.00, now 3.00
Coats.....former price 9.50, now 5.98

FUR - TRIMMED - COATS,
Reduced from $12 to $7.50.
Misses' Coats in Plain and Box-Pleated, light and dark colors, in all sizes, can be bought from
$3.50 TO $6.00
Gents' Neckwear at 19c., regular 50c. goods.
☞ For next two weeks we will sell TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAIRS PANTS—Worsted, Cheviots, All-Wool Cassimeres, at one price,
$2.97
A PAIR—NO MATTER WHAT COLOR YOU WANT WE HAVE.

Also, do not forget that we are now offering our entire stock of Children's, Boys' and Men's Overcoats at half price.

Good All-Wool Black and Brown
BEAVER -:- COATS!
$7.00; FORMER PRICE, $14.00.

Boys' Blue and Black Chinchilla Coats,
$4.00,
Former price, $8.00.
Children's Cape Coats in big Plaids or Stripes, $1.75; former price, $3.50.
These goods must go and there is a good chance for buyers.

Men's Heavy-Weight Gray or Red
UNDERWEAR.
95c. per suit, former price, $1.50.

LADIES'
Fine Dress Shoes
at $1.25 to $2.00.

MEN'S
CALF SHOES,
In Congress or Lace, $1.75 to $2.25.
Misses' Dongola and Grain Spring Heel Shoes, $1.15.
Child's Dongola and Grain Heel and Spring Heel at 75c.
Men's Fine Dress Shoes in Congress or Lace for $1.25.

500 PAIRS
MEN'S - BROGANS,
Solid Leather, Oak Top, Sale with Buckle, 95c. a pair, former price $1.35, the biggest offer ever made in Cambria county.
☞ Our Stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS and VALISES is now ready for inspection.
☞ Come spend an hour with us.

ORTH & CO.,
LEADERS OF LOW PRICES,
GALLITZIN, PENNA.

NOTICE
—OF—
APPEALS!

THE Commissioners of Cambria county will be at their office in Ebensburg, on the following days to hear appeals from all persons to whom real estate has been assessed required by them since the last triennial assessment. Also from persons having money at interest and taxable for state revenue purposes, for the year A. D. 1893:

MONDAY, MARCH 27TH.
Allegheny, Clearfield, Dean, Reade, White and Gallitzin townships, and the boroughs of Gallitzin, Tunnelhill, Ashville, Chest Springs and Loretto.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28TH.
Carroll, Susquehanna, Elder Chest, Barr, Blacklick and Jackson townships, and the boroughs of Hastings and Carrolltown.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29TH.
Washington, Portage, Munster, Summerhill, and Croyle townships, and the boroughs of Lilly, Portage, Wilmore and Summerhill.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30TH.
Adams Richland, Conemaugh, Stonycreek, Upper Yoder and Lower Yoder townships, and the boroughs of Dale, Westmont and South Fork.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31ST
East Taylor and West Taylor townships. First Second and Third wards of Morrellville borough, and the boroughs of Coopersdale, East Conemaugh and Franklin.

MONDAY, APRIL 2ND.
First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of Johnstown.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3RD.
Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards of the city of Johnstown.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4TH.
Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth wards of the city of Johnstown.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5TH.
Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards of the city of Johnstown.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6TH.
East and West ward of the borough of Ebensburg and Cambria township.

Also on the above days applications of persons desiring corrections in the military enrollments will be heard.

N. B.—No abatements will be made on valuations of real estate after the above dates.
JOHN KIRBY,
F. E. DILLON,
GEO. C. K. ZAHM, J. G. LLOYD,
Clerk. Commissioners.
Ebensburg, March 10, 31.

JUST RECEIVED!
—A LARGE LOT—
Boots & Shoes
—BOUGHT AT—
Sheriff's Sale!
—FROM THE STOCK OF—
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
The public invited to call. Prices away down.
JNO. LLOYD & SONS.

Mountain House
STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.
THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Hara, Davis & Luther, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty.
☞ Ladies waited on at their residences.
JAMES H. GANT,
Proprietor

PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Private Sale in Lilly borough, Cambria county, Pa., his Hotel, with Brewery attached; Two Ice Houses, Stable, and all necessary Outbuildings on the premises. The House is licensed now. For further particulars call on or address the proprietor, THEODORE SELL.
Lilly, Pa., Oct 24, 1892.

THE BEST PLACE IN ALTOONA
TO BUY CLOTHING IS AT
JOHN McCONNELL'S,
1300 ELEVENTH AVENUE.
Where you will find a complete line of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suitings in all styles and qualities.
OVERCOATS!
for Men and Boys, for Style and Finish can not be beat for the price
Furnishing Goods, Hats and caps,
TRUNKS AND SATCHELS
in endless varieties. You are invited to call and see us when in the city and we will do you good.
JOHN McCONNELL,
ALTOONA, PENNA.

"QUINN'S,"
New White Front Building, 113 Clinton Street, Johnstown, Pa.
New Stock of DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND CARPETS. Call to see us when in town.
JAMES QUINN.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.
No. 1. Farm Harness $24.50

No. 119 Road Wagon. $27

No. 41. Wagon. $43.

No. 718½ $42.

Have sold to consumers for 20 years, saving them the dealers' profits. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Buggies and Harness this way. Ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for two years. Why pay an Agent $100 to $60 to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
Spring Wagons, $33 to $50. Guaranteed same as sell for $50 to $80. Surreys, $70 to $100, same as sell for $100 to $130. Top Buggies at $42, fine as sold at $75. Phaetons at $72 to $100. Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts.
OUR HARNESS are all No. 1 Oak-tanned Leather. Single, $5 to $20; Double Buggy, $18 to $35. Riding Saddles and Fly Nets, 3 per cent. off for cash with order. 64 page illustrated Catalogue free. Address
W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

1794. 1891.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.

NOT ON THE MARRY.

Millions of Young Men Who Prefer Single Life.

Although There Are Plenty of Wives to Be Had the Selfish Creatures Cling to the Joys of Bachelorhood.

It is estimated that there are three million young men of marriageable age in the United States who obstinately neglect to provide themselves with wives, and this implies the existence of at least an equal number of young women of marriageable age who are waiting for proposals that never come. The fact is important, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, as indicating one of the social tendencies of the period. It cannot be doubted that the popularity of matrimony has materially declined in recent years and that a kind of general hesitancy seems to prevail respecting the negotiations of such alliance. There was a time when the young people of the country hastened to pair themselves with birdlike eagerness and delight as soon as they were out of school, and society not only encouraged them but practically commanded them to take that course. They were considered superfluous and burdensome until they got married. The true work of life could not begin with them; they were taught, so long as they remained single, it was their duty to become yoked without unnecessary delay, and it was a disgrace to miss reasonable opportunities in that relation. But it is decidedly different at the present day. The practice of wedlock is no longer imperative, nor does discredit attend the unmated state, even when prolonged into the thirties. There is as much advice given against marriage as in favor of it by the wise and experienced of both sexes, and the result is a steady decrease in the proportion of actual weddings to possible ones.

The causes which have produced this marked change are not sufficiently definite for satisfactory analysis. It is probably true that our extravagant style of living is one of the effective influences. The cost of supporting a wife and raising a family is much larger than it used to be, and this feature of the matter often gives pause on both sides. We have come to measure so many things by money that matrimony has not escaped the rule. The young people are disinclined to start in a humble way and gradually improve their situation; they want all that their parents have without waiting and striving for it. Many proposals are unquestionably delayed or rejected on this account. Then, it is well known that the new avenues of employment open to women have made them more independent and probably also more exacting as to the qualifications of husbands. It is not nearly so common as it once was for girls to marry simply in order to secure a home and a living; they are able now to earn good wages and to take their time about assuming the duties of wives and mothers. We may safely believe, moreover, that the progress of women in education and in social power has led them to look less favorably upon the connubial condition of subordinating their hearts to their heads, so to speak. And finally it cannot but be that the abundance of criticism to which the marriage system has been subjected by writers of pronounced vigor and skill has served to weaken it in the popular estimation and to disparage the quality of sacredness that is its highest claim to respect and honor.

There is no reason as yet, however, to lament the prevailing tendency as a national misfortune. The amount of marrying is still large enough for all ordinary purposes, and it may be that less rather than more of it would best promote the interests of society. Such unions should be formed with some other object than that of merely propagating the species. They involve the most serious obligations and responsibilities of human life, and if people are learning to be slow and careful about making contracts of so much importance it is hardly a sign of decay or a threat of calamity. Whenever any two persons care so much for each other that they cannot happily live apart they will be wedded in spite of all opposing influences, and perhaps those are the only circumstances under which a wedding ought ever to take place. It would not do to say with Hamlet that "we will have no more marriages," and that all who are now single "shall keep as they are,' but we are justified in thinking that the rate of matrimonial happiness is likely to be increased according to the measure of marriages that are brought about by reflective instead of emotional means. The system with which the critics find so much fault is not perfect, but it is much better than they represent it to be, or it would not have survived so long. With all their flaw-picking, they have not been able to devise an acceptable substitute for it, and until they are able to do so it will continue to stand as the most beneficent of those great agencies which regulate and control the affairs of civilization.

His Carelessness Was Corrected.

An unfortunate young man was sharply rebuked for inaccuracy of speech while going up in a Madison avenue horse car a day or two ago. He had been talking interestedly with a rather superior-looking young woman on the subject of a common acquaintance. Finally he remarked:

"Let's see. He lost his wife, didn't he?"

There was the frozen sweetness of ice-cream in the young woman's smile as she answered amiably:

"If you mean to ask whether Mr. Blank's wife died the answer is that she did."

The silence was broken only by the slight titter of the hearers until the youth remarked:

"Ah! I remember; you've been visiting in Boston."—N. Y. World.

Suiting Everybody.

At the end of one of Lord Palmerston's speeches a butcher called out: "Lord Palmerston, will you give me a plain answer to a plain question?"

After a slight pause Lord Palmerston replied: "I will."

The butcher then asked: "Will you or will you not support this measure?"—a radical bill.

Lord Palmerston hesitated and then, with a twinkle in his eye, replied: "I will—"

Then he stopped. Immediately the radicals cheered tremendously. "Not"—continued his lordship. [Loud conservative cheers.] When these ceased Lord Palmerston finished his sentence—"tell you." Then he retired.—Boston Globe.

Bridget's Good Luck.

Mistress — You got back early, Bridget.

Bridget—Yis, mum. Oi rode in a kerrage; leastwise it was as good as a kerrage.

"You were fortunate."

"Yis, mum; it happened this way, mum. Oi forgot th' strate an' number, but says Oi, 'if Oi can foind the schmallpox hospertal, Oi'll know me way,' says Oi; an' so I axed th' way; an' all at once everybody gave a holler and a run, and a polacemon run aroune the corner, and, befar Oi knew phwat had come over thim all, Oi waz hilped into an ambulance and given an illigant roide 'most all th' way here, mum."

Loved ones say it.

"Restless, irritable, excitable, and exacting" is the charge against you by those nearest and dearest to you.

They don't know the horror that oppresses you.

Every hour pains run rampant through your body. You suffer secretly as long as you can, then go all to pieces and "don't care" what happens.

The iron grip of female disease is upon you.

Dear Sister, Lydia E. Pinkham's "*Vegetable Compound*" has cured thousands like you.

It kills the pain, and invigorates the system.

No more backache, no more "bearing down," no more restless days and sleepless nights, hope will take the place of despair, your daily duties will be a delight, and life a joy.

All druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., LYNN, Mass. Liver Pills, 25c.

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when two others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH F. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Mafeer, Basutoland, S. Africa, March, 1885.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure in testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, J. K. BOSEN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

Stop that
CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumption. For Consumption, Scrofula, *General Debility and Wasting Diseases*, there is nothing like

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EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and
HYPOPHOSPHITES
Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

Scott's Emulsion

Beware of worthless imitations. *Get the genuine.*

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER.

The great popularity of this preparation, after its test of many years, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE
WHISKERS

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

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Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ARTISTIC
JOB PRINTING
TRY THE FREEMAN.

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MAKE HENS LAY
LIKE
Sheridan's Condition Powder!
KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS
Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.
Good for Moulting Hens.

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs tenth of a cent a day. No other one-fourth so strong. Strictly a conditioner. One large can saved me $40; send six more to prevent loss," says one customer. **If you can't get it send to us. Ask first.** Sample for 25 cts. in stamps, five packs $1. Large $1.4 th. can, by mail, $1.25. Six large cans, $5, express prepaid. Sample copy of **The Best Poultry Paper** sent free. Farm Poultry one year (price 50c.) and large can $1.50. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 32 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

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STRANGE SENSE OF DIRECTION.

Dogs and Cats Sometimes Display Astonishing Geographical Knowledge.

"When living near Neosho Falls, Kan., a neighbor, who was a market bird hunter, went from there to Western Missouri for the purpose of hunting quails and prairie chickens in the fall of the year," says a writer in Science. "He took with him a favorite pointer dog. The route taken was southward some fifty miles to Parsons, Kan., by railroad thence northeastward to Fort Scott and on into Missouri, nearly due east from the latter point. All went very well for a few days after he began hunting, but by some means the dog became lost from him. He spent two days hunting it, and as it was no use to try to hunt without the dog he went home and there found the dog all right. According to the report of his family the dog had reached there within two days from the time he had lost him, and as the distance was more than seventy-five miles it is quite certain that the dog took a near cut for home. Now, if this dog had no sense of direction what had he that led him to take what we may confidently believe to be the straight and true course for home when he had passed over the other two sides of the triangle by rail? Who does not know that a cat, or even a half-grown kitten, taken a long way from home in a bag, nearly always finds its way back? When living in northern Michigan I had a cat we tired of. I took her in a boat directly across the lake, about two miles, and turned her loose. Although it was about six miles around the end of the lake, a circuitous course, and certainly one unknown to her by sight, the next morning she was back at the old place. Another case is related to me of a cat that was taken by rail fully twenty miles in southwest Missouri, and the next day he walked in all right at his former home."

SACRED FISH.

A Strange Superstition of the Moslems of Tripoli.

Near Tripoli the Moslems have erected a large, high building, with snow-white dome, near the pond and tree known in occult literature as the "Pond and Tree of the Sacred Fish." The building itself has a title equally as high-sounding as the pond and the tree, being known throughout northern Africa as "The Palace of the Sacred Fish." The fish, which are kept in a deep pool in the rear of the building, much resemble common dace or chub, but the old sheik who has charge of them says that they are really the reanimated souls of departed Moslems of high renown. One, a large black fish, the ring of these pisantorial oddities, is said to seldom show himself, but the others may be seen in thousands. The old sheik, who must be of a theosophical turn of mind, says that during the Crimean war many of the older fishes went off under the sea to Sebastopol to fight the Russians, and that hundreds of them came back badly wounded. The people of Tripoli believe that anyone so indiscreet as to eat one of these fish would instantly die a horrible death. This superstition has been rife for years. As long ago as 1856 Dr. Dessup, the American consul at Tripoli, caught some of them and cooked and ate them. He pronounced them as savory and palatable food; otherwise unharmful.

KISSING THE BOOK.

Jurymen and Witnesses Still Sworn in the Old Fashion in England.

Ignorance of the provisions of Mr. Bradlaugh's oaths act of 1888 is, I suppose, responsible for the fact that hitherto jurymen and witnesses have never, or hardly ever, exercised the power they possess of demanding to be sworn in the Scotch fashion, with right hand held aloft, instead of by "kissing the book," says London Truth. However, now that attention has been called to the matter in the press, the dirty and disgusting ceremony method of administering the oath appears likely to be superseded by the more seemly and Scotch practice. A juryman was sworn in the latter way at Liverpool assizes recently, and at Fulham police court a doctor objected, "on sanitary grounds," to kiss the Testament which was handed to him. If court officials were instructed to ask each witness or jurgman in which way he would be sworn the nasty custom of "kissing the book" would soon be a thing of the past.

Women with Whiskers.

Bearded women have existed in all periods of the world's history. Even Herodotus, the "Father of History," gives us an account of one Pelasnus, "who lived above Hellespassus," a relative of Minerva, whose chin regularly bedded with a large beard whenever any public calamity impended. See Herodotus, book I., page 75.] Barbi di Gareffi, a woman of Copenhagen, had a beard reaching to her waist. Charles XII. of Sweden had a female grenadier in his army who possessed a beard as well as the courage of a man. Margaret, duchess of Austria and governess of the Netherlands, had a large, wiry, stiff beard, of which she was very proud. Of late years, Albert, duke of Bavaria, reports having had a young lady governess in his household who was the "proud possessor of a very large black beard."

HIS WIFE WAS TOO GOOD.

A London Man Had Planned a Specialtious But Her Wife Spoiled It.

"Your world's fair souvenir half dollar reminds me of a singular incident," said Ralph C. Watson, of London, in the hearing of a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reporter. "During the queen's jubilee all England was flooded with jubilee coins. The largest denomination was a five pound sterling gold piece, and from that down to a farthing. After the jubilee all those special coins that found their way back to the Bank of England were taken out of circulation, and before it was generally known that this was being done ninety per cent. of the coins, I fancy, had found their way into the maw of the old lady of Threadneedle street.

"I was among the few who had sense enough to keep a set. I had a five-pound sterling piece, a sovereign, a half-sovereign, a crown, a four-shilling piece, a half-crown, a two-shilling bit, one shilling, a sixpence, a fourpence, a threepence, a penny, a half penny and a farthing. They lay idle in a box in my dressing-case for nearly four years. I thought nothing of them until one day last summer, having business in Glasgow, I went there. Here the jubilee coins were a great rarity, and I found that my collection, which amounted to seven pounds, five shillings, six pence, ha' penny, farthing, would bring something like twelve pounds.

"Now, thinks I, I'll just make that five pounds like a wink, so I telegraphed my wife to forward the box of coins to me by express at once. The next day I got a letter from her inclosing a postal note for seven pounds, six shillings, an' a note from the dear woman saying that as long as I was in need of the money she thought the letter-post quicker than the package-post, and had had my coins exchanged for a postal order, and added the change herself to make it even money. Mauf I was. I not only lost my five pound speculation, but I lost my jubilee coins as well; but, I say, it was rather thoughtful of her, you know, and under any other circumstances would have been very gratifying."

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES."
GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF
SAPOLIO

never wants to learn, but the
WISE MAN
reads that
OLD HONESTY
CHEWING TOBACCO
is the best that is made, and at ONCE tries it, and saves money and secures more satisfaction than ever before. AVOID imitations. Insist on having the genuine. If your dealer hasn't it ask him to get it for you.
JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

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That can be
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Constipation

Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. **The best remedy is Ayer's Pills.** Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems incurable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I write at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Pills,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE
Sick Headache and relieves all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.
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SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

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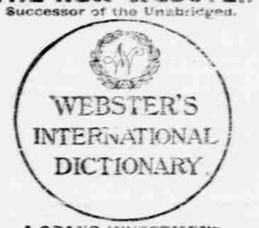

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WOES OF A MAN SHOPPER.

A Pitiful Spectacle Which Affords Amusement for Saleslgirls at Times.

There is nothing more pitiful to the feminine beholder than a man frantically endeavoring to buy a gift for his wife or sweetheart. His intentions are of the best, but his knowledge is so limited that an unscrupulous saleswoman can palm off some wretched object on to him if she simply assures him that it is quite the thing. "She is a woman, therefore she ought to know," he argues with himself, and nine times out of ten buys whatever she advises, regardless of color, form or expense. Now with these trusting and lamb-like creatures roaming about at large at this season it behooves the salespeople to be especially honest and not bring down upon the innocent head of the giver the wrath of some fair recipient who discovers instead of a modish and elegant present a passe offering that has laid on the shelf unsold since last Christmas. Some men swagger in with a know-it-all expression, which, however, deceives no one, when they ask, with a very important air, to be conducted to "the aigrettes, please," and on their arrival at the counter where these are sold do not know an aigrette from an oyster patty.

From a long and trying period of observation of the ignorance they manifest on a shopping tour, the Philadelphia Times has about come to the conclusion that the only places where a man can be allowed to roam with perfect safety are the florists, the confectioners and the jewelers. They can't go very far wrong in either of these establishments, and it is much better to buy with an air of certainty articles that are sure to be all right than to get into a dry goods store where they are at the mercy of the girls behind the counters and become the victims of their own credulity. All ye men who mean to give gifts such as are found in the emporiums where feminine taggery does most largely hold forth be wise, give the money to a woman friend who cannot be bulldozed by salesgirls, and confine thy purchases to jewelry, bonbons and flowers.

STRANGE BELIEFS.

Something About the Chinese Theory of Evolution.

The Chinese have as odd ideas about the earth and the origin of man as they have about other things with which they, as well as ourselves, are better acquainted. According to their way of viewing the matter, the rocks of the earth are the bones of the Divine body; the soil is the flesh, the metals, the nerves and veins. The tides, winds, rains, clouds, as well as frost and dew, are caused by the respirations, pulsations, exhalations, etc., of this seeming inanimate body. Originally, according to their idea, the mountains rose to the skies and the waters of the seas and oceans covered the mountains to their tops. At that time there was no life in the Divine body, except the Divine life. By degrees the waters subsided and small herbs began to grow, and, in the lapse of immense cycles of time, these herbs developed into strong shrubs and trees. As the body of man, unwashed for years, breeds vermin, so the mountains, unlaved by the seas, bred worms and insects, greater creatures always developing from the lesser. In the course of untold ages beetles became turtles, earthworms became serpents, and highflying insects became birds. Mice developed into wildcats, and the wildcats into tigers; the mantis was by degrees transformed into an ape, and some of the apes were finally born hairless. A hairless ape playing with two flints accidentally kindled a fire by striking them together.

With the fire thus obtained he cooked food and the eating of food thus prepared made him more strong and intellectual than his fellow ape. With all their faults, asks the Philadelphia Press, who will say that the Chinaman's theories of evolution are not as reasonable as some of the ideas advanced by the Darwinians?

WOMEN IN INDIA.

Feminine Dress There Consists Mostly of Jewelry.

According to a recent writer who has been there the native women of India seem to array themselves mostly in jewelry and modesty. He says:

"The Indian lady is loaded down with silver and gold jewelry and precious stones. Her ears have many rings in them, some so large that they reach her shoulders. Next comes the nose with rings large enough for a bracelet. Occasionally the lips are also ornamented.

"Then she has several necklaces of costly pearls, armlets, wristlets and anklets, and innumerable rings on most of her fingers and toes, including the thumbs and great toes. An Indian lady's jewelry was weighed on one occasion, and it was found to turn the scales at thirty-five pounds.

"The conventional dress for ladies consists of a piece of silk or gorgeously colored cotton about five yards long and half a yard wide. This is wrapped about the body in the following way: One end is circled round the waist once or twice, then the remainder is thrown over the left shoulder, leaving the right breast, both arms and legs bare. The cloth reaches nearly to her knees.

"It may thus be seen that she is well dressed for the purpose of displaying her ornaments and comfortably dressed for the climate."

IN MEMORY OF A CHILD.

Its Parents Commemorate Its Death by an Annual Punch and Judy Show.

The parents of a child that died some few years back in the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children have hit upon a quaint and in many respects admirable method of perpetuating his memory. On each anniversary of the child's death a performance of Punch and Judy takes place in every ward in the hospital.

This great festival — for, remarks London Truth, I need not say that it is a great festival to everybody concerned — has been duly celebrated again. The only blot upon it was that one poor little fellow had to be taken away just before the performance commenced to undergo an operation; but it will be a satisfaction to every reader to hear that he was more than consoled by subsequently having "Toby" brought to his bed by a kind nurse for a private interview, and, thus fortified under his troubles, the little patient progressed most favorably.

People who lose children are often desirous of commemorating the little lives in some way, and too often their efforts in that direction are not overhappy. Here is a hint for guidance in such cases. It may be varied almost indefinitely

Militarism in Switzerland.

Even Switzerland is being carried away by the general European epidemic of militarism and financial exhaustion. In a budget estimated altogether at less than $17,000,000 for the year 1893 a deficit of close upon $2,250,000, or upwards of 13 per cent. of the total amount of the budget, is declared. Nine-tenths of the deficit are made up of the additions to the military expenditure. Hitherto Switzerland has been deserving of an honorable mention on account of her keeping aloof from extravagance in her military preparations. But the time has evidently come for her to abandon her vantage ground and make strenuous efforts for defending her soil in the case of an approaching warlike struggle.

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Harrisburg will be an unusually important point the coming year. The session of the legislature, the election of a successor to Quay, a Republican legislature contested by a Democratic administration, all tend to draw the public eye to the capital. THE PATRIOT will give most complete reports of all these interesting proceedings.

The past year just has been the most successful in the history of THE PATRIOT. It wants the new year to be still better.

It Leads in Circulation.—Best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE OF THE EBENSburg & Cresson Branch Railroad. In effect December 20, 1891.

Connections at Cresson.

WEST.		EAST.	
Oyster Exp.	5 55 a m	Harrisburg Ac.	9 25 a m
Western Exp.	8 45 a m	Seashore Exp.	6 35 a m
Johnstown Exp.	8 24 a m	Mail	9 08 a m
Pacific Exp.	3 45 a m	Day Exp.	11 04 a m
Mail	4 28 p m	Altoona Exp.	1 00 p m
Way Pass.	2 36 p m	Mail Exp.	5 17 p m
		Philla Exp.	8 12 p m

SOUTHWARD.

	Distance.	No. 1. A M	No. 2. A M	No. 3. P M
Ebensburg		7 40	10 25	3 35
Bradley	5.0	7 50	10 32	3 44
Kaylor	4.6	7 56	10 38	3 50
Noel	6.1	8 04	10 58	3 58
Munster	7.5	8 08	10 41	4 00
Lucket	3.5	8 15	10 45	4 08
Cresson	11 3	8 20	10 50	4 15

NORTHWARD.

	Distance.	No. 1. A M	No. 2. A M	No. 3. P M
Cresson		9 30	11 10	5 29
Lucket	1.7	9 35	11 20	5 30
Munster	3.8	9 40	11 29	5 37
Noel	5.3	9 44	11 35	5 42
Kaylor	6.7	9 47	11 41	5 48
Bradley	8.2	9 52	11 47	5 57
Ebensburg	11 3	10 10	12 05	6 10

Bradley, Noel and Lucket are Flag Stations. No trains on Sunday.

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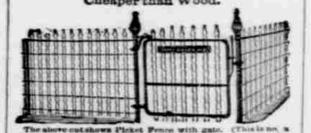

The above cut shows Picket Fence with gate. This is no a drawing; can be used on Iron or Wood Posts. When writing for prices give Quantity, Number of Gates, Double and Single, Wanted. We also Manufacture Heavy Iron Fencing, Cresting, Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters and FIRE ESCAPES, Gates, Doors, and Railings, Brass and Iron Grills, WIRE DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS, and all kinds of WIRE WORK.
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THREE QUEER PASSENGERS.

A Type of the Human Element That America Tries to Assimilate.

An odd trio hurried through the Grand Central station the other night, feverish uneasiness lest they miss a train for which commuters knew there was the broad margin of a full minute, says the New York Sun. The woman's stride necessary to keep pace with her husband, in order that she might reach beneath her skirt and right the unadjustment of some voluminous garment. Train hands and hurried passengers smiled at the performance, but the unconscious fore- or rear-most her strides oblivious of any impropriety. A tiny boy, who preceded by hop, skip and jump, frequently grasped the paternal hand and then raced ahead of the train ahead of the other. The three then found seats and the boy at once began staring out of the window.

When suburbans note a specially foreign-looking fellow-traveler or negotiative they at once set him down as a Dago, Italian and give the matter no further thought. But only the keen observer person could have mistaken these people for Italians. The man was dressed his best. His coat, waistcoat and trousers were of black material, scrupulously cut, so that his lean, wiry, spindling and his waist was elegantly outlined. The garments were manifestly ready-made, but the quest for perfection wore looked as if it might have been the creation of his own hands. The color of the chase in the wilds of Africa became. The woman wore a short, plain green gown trimmed with a narrow band of fluence. She had small gold ornaments in her ears. Her figure was of the average shape, and if she wore corsets at all they were of the ill-fitting kind that mar the last touch of shabbiness to a fine gown. The boy was neatly dressed in knickerbockers and Norfolk jacket. Only his cap had a foreign air. It was a brown cloth affair, running to a sharp tasseled peak, which was turned over half way up and flattened at the side of the head.

Only one with considerable pedagraphic knowledge would have guessed at the nationality of mother and son. The former was pale but not ill-favored, save that mouth and chin were too far forward in unmeetful outline. The boy had his mother's pale complexion and straight nose, but in his ang